ANCIENT

HISTORY

EPITOMIZED:

OR,

A ſhort View of the principal Tranſactions and Events that occur in HISTORY,

FROM THE

Creation of the World,

TO THE

Birth of CHRIST.

Digeſted chronologically, and adapted to the Method of the Introduction to *Latin Syntax*, the *Engliſh* being in one Column, and the *Latin* Words in another.

Intended at once to initiate BOYS in the Study of HISTORY, and improve them in the Knowledge of the LATIN TONGUE.

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CHAP I.

From the Creation to the Deluge, which includes 1656 Years.

1. IN the Beginning God created the Heaven and the Earth, and curiously finished them in the Space of six Days. To Adam the first of the human Race he gave Command over all the other Creatures. Adam, by his Wife Eve, begat Cain and Abel, the former of whom was a Tiller of the Ground, and the latter a Shepherd. But Wickedness soon breaking out in his Family, Cain slew Abel. Cain's Posterity invented Musick, the working of Iron and other Arts. The Descendents of Seth, who was born to Adam after the Murder of Abel, proved virtuous, those of Cain vicious. The World was created 4004 Years before the Christian Æra.

PRIN IPIUM creo Deus cœlum & terra, idemque sex dies exorno spatium. Adamus humanus genus princeps creaturæ ceteri prepono: Adamus, ex uxor Eva, Cainus & Abel gigno, qui ille agricola, hic pastor sum. Sed citò domesticus malum suberius, Abel Cainus interficio. Cainus posteri, musica, ferraria, aliusque ars invenio. Impius Cainus, pius Sethus, qui post interemptus Abel Adamus nascor, progenies existo. Creo mundus, annos ante æra Christianus 4004.

2. Enoch the fifth in Deſcent from Seth, about a thouſand Years after the Creation of the World, was taken up from the Society and Converſe of Men, into Heaven, on account of his intimate Familiarity with God. His Son Methuſelah died a natural Death, after he had lived near a thouſand Years. But Men generally unmindful of Death, began to abuſe Longevity, for moſt of them lived full 900 Years. Moreover the Family of Seth intermarrying with that of Cain, gave Birth to a gigantick Race of Men; and degenerating into heathenish Practices, broke through all the Reſtraints of Modeſty and Duty.

3. Wherefore, 1656 Years after the World was created, and 2348 before the Birth of Chriſt, God provoked with the Wickedneſs of Men determines to drown the whole World by a Deluge. Forty Days the Waters increaſed exceedingly, and roſe fifteen Cubits above the higheſt Mountains; no living Creature any where remained, except thoſe which Noah, a good Man, ſaved by the Direction of God in a certain large Veſſel or Ark. After the Flood the Meaſure of Man's Strength and Life was leſſened. From the three Sons of Noah, Shem, Ham and Japheth, all the Families of the Earth have gradually been propagated.

Enothus Sethus trinepos, annus poſt mundus conditus prope milleſimus, ob ſummus Deus familiaritas divinitùs ſum ex homo cœtus atque oculus raptus. Hic filius Methuſales, cum annus ferè mille vivo, fatum fungor. Vulgò autem mortalis mors oblitus, vita longitudo (plerique enim annus expleo nongenteſimus) abutor capi. Sethus porrò gens connubium cum Cainus gens junctus, gigas progigno; & in externus lapſus mos, omnis pudor atque officium repagulum perfringo.

Itaque annus poſt mundus conditus 1656, & ante natus Chriſtus 2348, Deus homo nequitia iratus, totus terra orbis diluvium ſubmergo ſtatuo. Aqua 40 dies, vehementer inundo, & mons altiſſimus 15 cubitus tranſcendo; animans nihil uſpiam reliquus fio, prater is qui Noes, vir bonus, Deus monitus, in arca, ſeu navis quidam ingens aſſervo. Sub eluvio vis & vita homo imminuo. A tres Noes filius, Semus, Chamus, Japhetus, gens omnis totus terra orbis paulatim ſum propagatus.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

From the Deluge to the Vocation of Abraham, containing 426 Years.

1. THE Poſterity of Noah, about 101 Years after the Flood, before their Diſperſion, entered upon a Project of building a City and a Tower, whoſe Top might reach to Heaven. But the Divine Power checked the inſolent Attempts of Mortals. They all then uſed the ſame Language, which on a ſudden was miraculouſly divided into a Multiplicity of Tongues. Accordingly the Intercourſe of Speech being cut off, the Building was laid aſide. After this the Earth began to be peopled: The City thus begun, from the Confuſion of Languages, was firſt called Babel, and afterwards Babylon. Nimrod having ſubdued ſome neighbouring People by Force of Arms, reigned in it the firſt King after the Flood. It is agreed that Belus reigned alſo here.

2. About the Time of Nimrod, Egypt ſeems to have been divided into four Dynaſties or Principalities; Thebes, Thin, Memphis and Tanis. From this Period alſo, the Egyptian Laws and Policy take their Riſe. Already they began to make a Figure in the Knowledge of Aſtrono-

NOES poſteri, annus poſt diluvium circiter centeſimus primus, ante digreſſus, ineo conſilium exſtruo urbs & turris, qui faſtigium ad cœlum pertingo. Ceterùm ſuperbus mortalis conatus divinus obſto numen. Repentè unus, qui tumutor omnis, lingua in multifarius divinitùs diſpertio. Sublatus igitur ſermo commercium, ædificatio abjicio. Ex is terra orbis frequento cœpi: urbs ſic inchoatus, ex lingua confuſio, Babel primùm, deinde Babylon appello. In is primus poſt diluvium imperito Nimbrothus, vicinus quidam gens vis & arma ſubactus. Conſtat quoque Belus hic regno.

Sub tempus Nimbrothus, quatuor in dynaſtia, ſeu principatus, Ægyptus divido videor, Theba, Thinus, Memphis, Taniſque. Ex is quoque tempus Ægyptius lex politiaque ortus ſuus ducot. Aſtrono-

ſtronomy; they firſt adjuſted the Year to the annual Revolution of the Sun. The Inhabitants of this Country were renowned for their Wiſdom and Learning, even in the earlieſt Times. Their Hermes or Mercury Triſmegiſtus, filled all Egypt with uſeful Inventions. He, according to them, firſt taught Men Muſick, Letters, Religion, Eloquence, Statuary and other Arts beſides. Moſt Hiſtorians ſay, that Æſculapius or Toſorthus King of Memphis, firſt diſcovered Phyſick and Anatomy. In fine the ancient Egyptians, as to Arts and Sciences, and the illuſtrious Monuments of Wealth and Grandeur, have deſervedly obtained the Preference amongſt all Nations of the World. Every body owns that Menes was the firſt Mortal who reigned over Egypt. But the moſt famous amongſt their Princes was Seſoſtris; who with amazing Rapidity overran and conquered Aſia, and, ſubduing the Countries beyond the Ganges, advanced Eaſtward as far as the Ocean. At laſt loſing his Sight, he laid violent Hands on himſelf. The Kings of that part of Egypt, whereof Tanis was the Capital, took all the Name of Pharaoh.

mia ſcientia jam capi eniteo; ad curſus ſol, hic primus annus deſcribo. Hicce regio incola, ob ſapientia literaque, primus etiam tempus, ſum celeber. Hermes ipſe, vel Mercurius Triſmegiſtus, bonus ars Ægyptus totus compleo. Hic, ſecundum ille, litera, muſica, rhetorica, ſtatuaria, aliuſque preterea ars, mortalis primus inſtituo. Phyſica ac anatomice auctor, Æſculapius vel Toſorthus Memphis rex, plerique ſum volo. Vetus denique Ægyptius, quoad ars ſcientiaque, ac præclarus opes magnificentiaque monumentum, apud cunctus terra orbis gens, palma meritò ſum potitus. Menes, mortalis primus, Ægyptus impero, nemo ſum qui nego. Inclytus vero inter ille rex ſum Seſoſtris, qui mirus celeritas Aſia victor peragro, populuſque extra Ganges perdomitus, oriens verſùs ad oceanus uſque progredior. Tandem cæcitas laborans, mors ſui conſciſco. Rex iſte Ægyptus pars, qui caput ſum Tanis, Pharao cognomen cunctus uſurpo.

3. Ninus the Son of Belus, cauſed

Ninus Belus filius, pa-

cauſed his Father's image to be worſhipped as a God. This is remarked to have been the Origin of Idols. Fired with the Luſt of Sovereignty, he began to extend his Empire by Arms. He reduced Aſia under his Dominion; made himſelf Maſter of Bactria, by vanquiſhing Oxyartes King of the Bactrians, and the Inventor of Magick. He enlarged the City Ninive, that had been built by Aſſhur; and founded the Empire of the Aſſyrians. He himſelf reigned 54 Years.

parens ſuus ſimulacrum colo jubeo pro Deus. Is idolum origo noto. Impero ſtudium flagrans, imperium arma propago inſtituo. Aſia in ſuus redigo ditio; Oxyartes Bactrianus rex, idemque magica inventor, debellatus, Bactria potior. Idem Ninive urbs ab Aſſhur conditus amplio: Aſſyrius imperium conſtituo. Ipſe regno 54 annus.

4. Semiramis the Wife of Ninus, a Woman of a maſculine Spirit, transferred the Crown to herſelf in prejudice of her Son, who was yet a Minor. By her was Babylon adorned in a moſt magnificent manner: Aſia, Media, Perſia, Egypt, overrun with mighty armies; a great Part of Libya and Ethiopia conquered. At laſt ſhe voluntarily reſigned the Scepter, after ſhe had ſwayed it 42 Years. But Juſtin ſays ſhe was murdered by her Son Ninyas.

Semiramis virago Ninus conjux, eluſus filius ætas minor, regnum ad ſui transfero. Ab is Babylon magnificentiſſimè ſum exſtructus: Aſia, Media, Perſis, Ægyptus, ingens cum exercitus peragratus; magnus, Libya, Æthiopiaque pars ſubactus. Tandem imperium ſponte ſuus depono, poſtquam annus 42 teneo. At Juſtinus ſcribo is à filius Ninyas trucido.

5. Ninyas degenerated quite from both his Parents, and giving up the Management of his Kingdom to Lieutenants, he ſhut himſelf up in his Palace, entirely abandoned to his Pleaſures. He had thirty or more of the Aſſyrian Monarchs that ſucceſſively followed his worthleſs Example, the following ones being always worſe than the

Ninyas ab uterque parens penitus degenero, regnumque adminiſtratio præfectus commiſſus, totus voluptas ſuus deditus regia ſui contineo. Nequitia ſuus imitator triginta aut plus, deinceps Aſſyrius rex habeo, alius alius nequam; qui ultimus Sar-

the former; the laſt of whom was Sardanapalus, a Man more effeminate than a Woman, who being defeated by Arbaces Governor of the Medes, betook himſelf into his Palace, where, erecting a funeral Pile, he burnt himſelf, his Wives and all his Wealth, in the Year before Chriſt 747. Thus Arbaces transferred the Empire from the Aſſyrians to the Medes, after it had laſted, as ſome ſay, 1300 Years.

Sardanapalus ſum, vir mulier corruptus. Is ab Arbactus Medus prafectus prœlium victus, in regia ſui recipio, ubi, rogus exſtructus, ſui cum conjux divitiaque ſuus concremo, annus ante Chriſtus natus 747. Ita imperium, ab Aſſyrius ad Medus, Arbactus tramſero, poſtquam, ut nonnullus volo, annus 1300 duro.

6. Abraham the Father of the Hebrews, by Nation a Chaldean, deſcended from Heber, is called by God, in the Year of the Flood 427, and before Chriſt 1921. Whilſt he ſojourned in Paleſtine, the Seat promiſed to his Poſterity, being pinched by a Famine, he went down into Egypt. Returning from thence, he delivered Lot his Brother's Son, who had been carried off Priſoner from Sodom. After this he paid Tithes to the Prieſt Melchiſedeck. Moreover being now 100 Years old, having at the divine Command circumciſed himſelf and his Family, he had by his Wife Sarah, Iſaac, the Son promiſed him by God. Iſaac was not yet born, when Abraham, by his prevailing Interceſſion with God, reſcued Lot, together with his Wife and Children, from the burning of Sodom. But Lot's Wife, for looking back was turned into

Abrahamus Hebraus parens, genus Chaldæus, ab Heberus origo traho, à Deus evoco, annus à Diluvium 427, & ante Chriſtus natus 1921. Paleſtina, ſedes poſteri ſuus promiſſus, cum peragro, annona inopia coactus, deſcendo in Ægyptus. Inde reverſus, Lotus frater filius, Sodoma abductus, liberò. Deinde Melchizedecus ſacerdos decuma perſolvo. Porrò jam centenarius, cum ſui ac ſuus, Deus juſſu, præputium circumcido; è Sara conjux, divinitùs promiſſus Iſaacus filius gigno. Nondum naſcor Iſaacus, cum Abrahamus Lotus, unà cum is uxor ac liberi (Deus exoratus) Sodoma incendium eximo. Sed Lotus uxor, quòd re-

into a Pillar of Salt. Further Abraham's Faith being tried by God, became eminently illuſtrious; for God commanded him to ſacrifice with his own Hand his only Son Iſaac, the ſole Hope of any Progeny, he ſcrupled not to obey. His Readineſs to comply, was accepted inſtead of actual Performance.

reſpicio, in ſal ſum verſus. Abrahamus porrò fides divinitus tentatus, mire eniteo; nam imperans Deus, ut Iſaacus unicus filius, ſpes ſtirps, ſuus manus immolo, pareo non dubito. Conatus pro factum ſum.

7. About the ſame Time, as Euſebius ſuppoſes, lived the Titans in Crete, the eldeſt of whom was Saturn, who is ſaid to be the Father of Jupiter. Jupiter was regarded as a God, on account of his fatherly Affection towards his People. His Brothers were Neptune and Pluto, the one Admiral of the King's Fleet, the other the Inventor of Funeral Ceremonies in Greece. Which Circumſtances, amongſt the fooliſh Ancients, procured the Empire of the Sea to the former as a Divinity, and to the latter, the Sovereignty of Hell as a God.

Idem ferè tempus, ut Euſebius videor, Titan exiſto in Creta; qui natu maximus Saturnus ſum, qui pater perhibeo Jupiter. Jupiter propter paternus in populus charitas, Deus ſum habitus. Is frater, Neptunus & Pluto, alter regius claſſis præfectus, alter funus inventor in Gracia. Qui res ille mare, hic inferi imperium ac numen pario apud ſtultus antiquitas.

CHAP. III.

From the Vocation of Abraham to the Departure of the Iſraelites out of Egypt, comprehending 430 *Years.*

1. ISaac the Son of Abraham, born about the Year after the Flood 452, had by his Wife Rebecca, Eſau and Jacob

Iſaacus Abrahamus filius, à diluvium annus circiter 452 natus, Eſaus & Jacobus

Jacob. Of Leah, Rachel, and his other Wives, Jacob begat the Patriarchs, the Heads of the 12 Tribes. He was called Iſrael by God: Hence the Iſraelites derived their Name. Joſeph one of the Patriarchs was ſold by his Brothers out of Envy, and ſent into Egypt. Afterwards Joſeph forgave his Brethren this ill Uſage, though an Opportunity of revenging it offered. He prevails with his Father to come down into Egypt with all his Family, where in a ſhort Time the Iſraelites multiply in a ſurpriſing Manner. This Removal happened in the Year of the World 2298, and before Chriſt 1706.

è Rebecca uxor gigno. Jacobus è Lea, Rachel, aliuſque uxor, Patriarcha gigno, 12 tribus auctor. Iſrael à Deus appello; hinc Iſraelitæ nomen ſio. Joſephus unus è patriarcha, à frater in Ægyptus per invidia amandatus ac venditus ſum. Joſephus poſteà frater injuria, ulciſcor oblatus occaſio, condono. Pater perſuadeo, uti cum ſtirps univerſus demigro in Ægyptus, ubi brevi Iſraelita mirus in modus augeo. Hic demigratio factus ſum, annus mundus 2298, & ante Chriſtus 1706.

2. Almoſt contemporary with Iſaac was Inachus the firſt King of the Argives; whoſe Son Phoroneus is recorded to have collected his wandring and ſcattered People into one Body, and to have ſecured them by Cities and Laws: But Apollo, Mars, Vulcan, Venus, Minerva, Children of Jupiter, the principal Deities of Greece, and the great Founders of Superſtition, fell in with the Age of the Patriarchs: As alſo Ogyges the firſt King of Attica, under whoſe Reign happened that remarkable Inundation of Attica, called the Deluge of Ogyges. Euſebius places Spartus the Son of Phoroneus, who built Sparta, almoſt contemporary

Iſaacus ferè æqualis Argivus rex primus Inachus exiſtio; qui filius Phoroneus vagus homo ac diſperſus in unus cogo locus, ac mania lexque ſepio memoro: At in patriarcha ætas, Apollo, Mars, Vulcanus, Venus, Minerva, Jupiter liberi, præcipuus Græcia numen, & ſuperſtitio patriarcha, incido: itemque Ogyges primus rex Attica, qui regnans, memorabilis ille Attica inundatio, Ogygius diluvium dictus, accido. Joſephus penè æqualis, ſtatuo Euſebius, Spartus Phoryneus filius, qui Sparta

rary with Joſeph. Argus the Grandſon of Phoroneus, who, on account of his wonderful Sagacity, was ſaid to have an an hundred Eyes, built Argos. Hieronymus too makes Job, ſo much famed for Patience, coeval with Joſeph; but others place him much later.

3. About the ſame Time lived Prometheus and Atlas, two eminent Aſtronomers celebrated in the fabulous Poems of the Greeks. Prometheus the Son of Japetus, one of the Titans, is repreſented by the Poets as having made a Man of Clay, becauſe he formed Men that were ignorant and ſavage to a civilized way of living; as chained to Caucaſus, becauſe he diligently obſerved the Courſes of the Stars upon Caucaſus a Mountain in Scythia; as having ſtoln Fire from the Gods, becauſe he invented the Method of ſtriking Fire from Flint. And his Brother Atlas, on account of his great Skill in Aſtronomy, is reported to have ſuſtained Heaven on his Shoulders, and gave Name to Atlas a Mountain of Mauritania.

4. Moſes the Great Grandſon of Jacob, born about 60 Years after the Death of Joſeph, and 1571 before Chriſt, was brought up by Pharaoh's Daughter, and well inſtructed in the Egyptian Learning. At 80 Years of Age, admoniſhed by God, and aſſiſted by his Brother

Sparta condo. Argus Phoroneus nepos, qui, ob prudentia incredibilis, centoculus dictus fum, Argos condo. Jobus quoque patientia nobilitatus, Joſephus ſuppar facio Hieronymus; alius tamen multum junior.

Per idem tempus Prometheus & Atlas, egregius Aſtronomus, exiſto, fabuloſus Gracus carmen inclytus. Prometheus Japetus (is unus è Titan ſum) natus, quòd ignarus rudiſque homo ad humanitas informo, homo è lutum fingo; quòd in Caucaſus Scythia mons ſidus curſus obſervo aſſiduè; Caucaſus affixus; quòd ignis elicio è ſilex ratio invenio, ignis Deus furripio, dictus ſum à poeta. Atlas autem is frater, propter ſummus Aſtronomia ſcientia, cœlum humerus ſuſtineo perhibeo; & Atlas Mauritania mons facio nomen.

Moſes Jacobus abnepos, 60 circiter annus poſt Joſephus mors natus, & ante Chriſtus 1571, à Pharao filia educatus ſum, literaque excultus Ægyptius. Octogenarius, auctor Deus, adjutor Aaron frater,

ther Aaron, he attempts to deliver the Nation of the Iſraelites from the Slavery of the Ægyptians. In fine, having ſtruck a mighty Terror into Pharaoh, by many very great Miracles, he brings forth the Iſraelites, loaded with the Spoils of the Egyptians, in the Year of the Flood 857, and before Chriſt 1491.

ter, Iſraelita gens ab Ægyptius ſervitus vindico aggredior. Denique Pharao plurimus maximuſque prodigium perculſus, annus poſt diluvium circiter 857, & ante Chriſtus 1491, Iſraelita Ægyptius ſpolium onuſtus, educo.

5. The Red-ſea being divided, the Iſraelites paſs over into the Deſerts of Arabia; Proviſions were furniſhed to them in a miraculous Manner; Water guſhed out of the Rocks, and Manna deſcended from Heaven. At Mount Sinai the Law was given to them by Moſes; their Sacrifices and Ceremonies inſtituted, and Aaron conſecrated High Prieſt. After this, in the 40th Year of their Journeying, their Number being taken at Jordan, the Sum of thoſe that were able to bear Arms, was above 600 thouſand, among whom there was not one of thoſe who had come out of Egypt, except Joſhua and Caleb; for Moſes, after having taken a Proſpect of the promiſed Settlements from Mount Piſgah, died; Joſhua being appointed his Succeſſor.

Ruber mare diviſus, in ſolitudo Arabia Iſraelita tranſeo; commeatus is divinitus ſuppeto; manna de cœlum, aqua è ſaxum defluo. Ad Sina mons lex is per Moſes datus; ſacra & ceremonia inſtitutus, Aaron ſummus Sacerdos conſecratus. 40 inde peregrinatio annus, ad Jordanis cenſus habitus, ſumma is qui arma fero poſſum, amplius 600 mille ſum, in qui nemo omnino ex is qui ex Ægyptus venio, præter Joſues Calebuſque; nam Moſes ex Piſga mons promiſſus ſedes cum proſpicio, intereo; Joſues ſucceſſor deſignatus.

6. Much about the ſame Time that Moſes delivered to the Hebrews their religious Ceremonies; Cecrops too, Founder of Athens, introduced Images and Sacrifices into Greece. In the Reign of Cecrops, flouriſhed Mer-

Idem ferè empus ſacra & ceremonia Moſes trado Hebræus; & Cecrops Athena conditor, ſimulacrum & ſacrificium induco in Græcia. Cecrops regnans, Mer-

Mercury the Grandſon of Atlas, the Son of Jupiter and Maia, and the Author of Eloquence and many other Diſcoveries. Deucalion, upon Theſſaly's being overflowed by an Inundation, ſaved ſeveral Perſons on the Tops of Parnaſſus where he reigned, and, by means of his Wife Pyrrha, brought them over from a ſavage and ruſtick Life, to an humane and civilized Behaviour. Hence Riſe was given to a Number of Fables.

7. At the ſame Time, as if the Fire had conſpired with the Water for the Deſtruction of Men, a mighty Conflagration, in the Time of Phaeton's Reign, broke out in Italy, near the River Po: Which proved no ſmall Matter of Fiction to the luxuriant Fancy of the Poets. Oenotrus too the Son of Lycaon, having brought over a Colony of Arcadians into Italy, ſettled near the Tuſcan Sea, and diſpoſſeſſing the native Umbrians, peopled Italy. Theſe called at firſt Aborigines, from their uncertain Extraction, afterwards Italians, from their King Italus, gave Name to the Country of Italy.

curius, Atlas nepos, Jupiter & Maia filius, idemque eloquentiæ & multus rerum inventor, exiſtit. Deucalion, obrutus eluvio Theſſalia, mortalis complures in Parnaſſus jugum, ubi imperito, conſervo, iſque Pyrrha conjux operâ, à durus agreſtiſque vitâ, ad humanus cultus civiliſque traduco. Hinc locus multiplex fabulæ datus.

Idem tempeſtas, perinde ac ſi ad homo pernicies ignis cum aquæ conjuro, Phaeton rex, maximus in Italia ad Eridanus flumen exardeo incendium: poetæ licentia haud parvus fingo materies. Oenotrus porrò Lycaon prognatus, Arcas coloniæ in Italia deductus, ad mare inferus conſido, Umbrique indigenæ repulſus, frequento Italia. Hic Aborigines primùm ab incertus origo, inde ab Italus rex Italus appellatus, regio Italia nomen facio.

CHAP. IV.

From the Departure of the Israelites out of Egypt, to the Destruction of Troy, containing 307 Years.

JOshua, having miraculously dried up the River Jordan, brought over the Israelites. After this he overturns the Walls of the City Jericho, by the Ark of the Covenant carried seven times round it, by the Sound of Trumpets, and the Shouts of his Army. He utterly destroys the Amorites, the Sun and Moon standing still at his Command, for the Space of one Day, as Spectators of the Victory. At last, after conquering thirty Kings, and all the Nations of Palestine, he settled the Israelites in the Country promised to their Ancestors, in the Year of the Creation 2553, and before Christ 1451.

2. About the same time Danaus causing his fifty Sons-in-Law to be murdered by his Daughters, of whom there was the like Number, makes himself Master of the Kingdom of Egypt. But being deposed by Linus his Son-in-law, he seizes upon Argos. Orcus, King of the Molossi, carries off Proserpina the Daughter of Ceres out of Sicily. Europa ravished by Jupiter brought forth Minos and Rha-

JOsues, Jordanis flumen divinitùs siccatus, traduco Israelita. Hierichus inde oppidum murus, arca fœdus septies circumlatus, tuba clangor, atque exercitus clamor disturbo. Amorrhæus, sol ac luna, is jussu per unus dies spatium, tanquam spectator victoria, subsistens, occidio occido. Demum triginta rex, omnisque Palestina gens, debellatus, Israelita in promissus majores sedes collocо, annus post mundus conditus 2553, & ante Christus 1451.

Sub idem tempus Danaus, quinquaginta gener per totidem filia contrucidatus, Ægyptus regnum potior. Sed à Linus gener pulsus, Argos occupo. Orcus, Molossus rex, Proserpina Ceres filia è Sicilia abripio. Europa à Jupiter raptus, Minos ac hadamanthus pario, tertiusque orbis terra

pars

Rhadamanthus, and gave Name to the third Part of the Earth: A large field for Fables to the Poets. Much about this Time flouriſhed the Court of the Areopagites at Athens. Upon the Nile too, Buſiris the Son of Neptune and Libya, violating the moſt ſacred Laws of Hoſpitality, is ſaid to have exerciſed Violence upon his Gueſts. About the ſame Time the Iſraelites were treated in a Way not much kinder by the King of Meſopotamia; but Judges, by the divine Favour were raiſed up from Time to Time for their Relief.

pars nomen do: ingens poeta materies fabula. Per idem ferè tempus Athenæ concilium Areopagita exiſtò. Buſiris quoque Neptunus & Libya filius, ad Nilus, in hoſpes ſævio dico, ſanctus hoſpitium jus violatus. Haud multum humaniùs ſub is tempus à rex Meſopotamia acceptus ſum Iſraelita; ſed ad is deinceps liberandus judex divinus munus conceſſus.

3. Othniel, the firſt of the Hebrew Judges, delivers his People, by ſlaying the King of Meſopotamia, in the Year before Chriſt 1402. Othniel's Succeſſor was Ehud, who killed Eglon King of the Moabites. Ehud was ſucceeded by Deborah, a Woman of a more than maſculine Courage. She attended Barak, General of the Army to the War, and obtained a ſignal Victory over the Enemy. Jael, a Woman too, had a Hand in this Victory; ſhe compleated the Enemy's Overthrow by the Slaughter of their General Siſera, in the Year before Chriſt 1296.

Othoniel, primus Hebræus judex, annus ante Chriſtus 1402, populus, Meſopotamia rex cæſus, in libertas vindico. Othoniel Eudus, qui Eglon Moabita rex interficio, ſuccedo. Eudus Debora excipio, mulier virtus pluſquam virilis. Hic Barachus dux exercitus ad bellum comitatus, inſignis de hoſtis victoria pario. Jahel mulier quoque hic victoria particeps ſum, qui hoſtis clades Siſera dux cædes cumulo, annus ante Chriſtus 1296.

4. Whilſt in Paleſtine even Women make a Figure in the Atchievements of War, in other Nations Men became illuſtrious generally for the Arts of

Dum in Paleſtina etiam mulier bellicus laus floreo, apud cæter natio, vir pax ferè ars vigeo. Triſmegiſtus

of Peace. In Egypt Trismegistus the Grandson of Mercury excelled in Reputation for Learning. Janus reigned in Latium. Cadmus, the Brother of Europa, brought over Letters from Phœnicia into Greece, and built Thebes in Bæotia. Rhadamanthus reigned in Lycia, and Minos in Crete, with the highest Characters of strict Impartiality. Acrisius King of the Argives instituted, or new modelled the Amphictyones, the most august Council of Greece; he erected the Temple and Oracle of Apollo at Delphos.

Mercurius nepos, in Ægyptus, doctrina gloria præsto. Janus in Latium imperito. Cadmus, Europa frater, litera è Phœnicia deporto in Græcia, & Thebe in Bæotia condo. Rhadamanthus in Lycia, Minos in Creta insula, summus cum severitas laus, regno. Acrisius Argivus rex, Amphictyones, gravis Græcia concilium, instituo vel emendo; Apollo Delphicus ædes & oraculum exsiro.

5. In the mean Time Amphion, contemporary with Linus, expelling Cadmus, and building the Citadel of Thebes, occasioned abundant Matter of Fiction to the Poets. Liber, or Bacchus built the City Nysa, near the River Indus. He conquered India with an Army of Bacchæ. Perseus the Son of Jupiter and Danae, took off the Head of Gorgon, a Courtezan of exquisite Beauty. Pelops too, the Son of Tantalus, by his planting a Colony, gave Name to Peloponnesus. His Sister Niobe, stupified with Grief for the Loss of her Children, gave Rise to the Fable of the Poets. Dardanus the Son of Jupiter, and Son-in-law of Teucer, gave Name to the Country of Dardania, which was afterwards called Troas, from

Interim Amphion, Linus æqualis, Cadmus ejectus, Thebanusque arx exstructus, magnus poeta mentior licentia facio. Liber, seu Bacchus, Nysa urbs, propter Indus flumen, condo. India Bacchæ exercitus subigo. Perseus Danaë & Jupiter natus, Gorgon meretrix eximius species caput demo. Pelops quoque Tantalus filius, deductus colonia, Peloponnesus facio nomen. Hic soror Niobe, ob amissus liberi ex mœror stupefactus, poeta mendacium locus do. Dardanus Jupiter genitus, Teucer gener Dardania regio nomen facio, qui postea

from Tros his Son and Succeſſor.

6. In Latium Janus was ſucceeded by Saturn: Under whoſe Reign they tell you, all Things were common, and all Men free. Hence it was called the golden Age. The ſame Saturn taught Men to till the Ground, to build Houſes, to plant Vines, and gather in the Fruits. Mean while the Pelaſgi, ſeizing upon the Sea-coaſt of Italy, which is next to Sicily, introduced Learning into Italy. From them the Country was named Great Greece. Siculus, the Son of Italus, being driven out of Italy by the Pelaſgi, paſſed over into the next Iſland, which had been anciently poſſeſſed by the Cyclops, and was then inhabited by the Sicani; and the Iſland was called Sicily from King Siculus. After Saturn Picus, after Picus Faunus, the fourth from Janus, held the Kingdom. The Wife of Faunus, who was alſo the Mother of King Latinus, is ſaid to have invented the Latin Characters.

7. Gideon the fourth Judge of the Hebrews, about the Year of the World 2755, and before Chriſt 1249, performed an Exploit, that deſerves to be celebrated in the Annals of all Nations. By the Direction of God, he ſelected 300 Men out of all his Army: Theſe he arms with Trumpets and Lamps.

poſtea ex is filius ac ſucceſſor Tros, Troas appello.

Janus Saturnus ſuccedo in Latium: Qui rex omnis communis, omnis liber ſum perhibeo. Inde aureus ſeculum appellatus. Idem Saturnus ager colo, domus adifico, vinea pono, & frux colligo, doceo. Pelaſgus inverea, maritimus Italia ora, qui Sicilia ſum proximus, occupatus, litera in Italia affero. Ab hic regio magnæ Graciæ nominatus. Siculus Italus filius, Italia pulſus à Pelaſgus, in proximus trajicio inſula, quæ olim Cyclopes teneo, actum Sicani incolo, & à Siculus rex, inſulæ Sicilia dictus ſum. Ab Saturnus Picus, a Picus Faunus, quartus à Janus, regnum accipio. Faunus uxor, idemque Latinus rex mater, Latinus litera reperio memoro.

Gideon judex Hebræus quartus, annus mundus circiter 2755, & ante Chriſtus 1249, facinus edo omnis gens litera celebrandus. Deus monitus, vir ex omnis exercitus trecenti deligo. Hic tuba ac lampas armo. Tum lage-

Lamps. Then he orders the Pitchers, in which the Lamps were concealed, to be daſhed together, and all the Trumpets to be blown at the ſame inſtant. This unuſual way of fighting wrought ſuch Confuſion in the Camp of the Midianites, that they ſlaughtered one another with mutual Havock. Abimelech Gideon's Son was unlike his Father; He uſurped the Sovereignty, after he had put to Death his Brothers, in Number 70. But within three Years he was ſlain by a Woman with a Piece of a Mill-ſtone, as he was ſetting Fire to the Tower of Thebez.

8. Toward the latter End of Gideon's Age appeared the Grecian Heroes, furniſhing ample Subject for fabulous Stories. Hercules, Orpheus, Caſtor, Pollux, and the other Argonauts, having built the Ship Argo, ſailed from Theſſaly to Troas, and thence to Colchis, under the Conduct of Jaſon. Whilſt they were at Troy, Hercules delivered Heſione, the Daughter of Laomedon, the Son of Ilus, and King of Troy, from a Sea-monſter, to which ſhe had been expoſed. Her Father promiſed him the young Lady, with ſome fleet Horſes, as the Reward of his hazardous Enterprize. Being arrived at Colchis, they ſmoothed the fierce and ſavage Guards by Means of Medea the King's Daughter; brought off the Treaſures, which had been carried

na, qui incluſus lampas ſum, complodo, inſloque tubâ omnis impero unus tempus. Inſolitus pugna ſpecies uſque eò Madianita caſtra turbo, ut mutuus ſui cædes conficio. Gideon filius, diſſimilis pater, Abimelechus ſum. Is frater cæſus, numerus ad 70, tyrannis occupo. At intra triennium, dum turris Thebetus ignis ſubdo, mola fragmen proſtratus ſum à fœmina.

Extremus Gideon ætas Græcus heros attingo, haud exiguus materia fabula. Hercules, Orpheus, Caſtor, Pollux, caterque Argonauta, Argo navis adificatus, Jaſon dux, è Theſſalia ad Troas, exinde Colchis, navigo. Dum apud Troia ſum, Hercules Heſione, Laomedon, Ilus filius, rex Trojanus filia, monſtrum marinus, qui expoſitus ſum, libero. Pater, virgo illa cum parnix equus, labor ſuus præmium, pollicitus ſum. Cum ad Colchis venio, Medea rex filia operâ, cuſtos ferus at barbarus delinio; theſaurus eò à Phryxus, à Theſſalia deportatus, aureus vellus dictus, auſero.

In

carried thither by Phryxus out of Theſſaly, called the Golden Fleece. In their Return they killed Laomedon, for refuſing the ſtipulated Reward, and gave the Kingdom to his Son Priam. This Expedition happened about 1226 Years before Chriſt.

9. About the ſame Time Ægeus, King of the Athenians, and the Father of Theſeus, had invidiouſly ſlain Androgeos the Son of Minos King of Crete. For which Reaſon the Athenians were ordered to ſend annually into Crete ſeven young Men, and as many Girls to be devoured by the Minotaur. In the Number of theſe went Theſeus, who by the Aſſiſtance of Dædalus and Ariadne, Minos's Daughter, ſlew the Minotaur, and delivered his Country. Minos with a Fleet purſuing Dædalus in his Flight, was killed in the Bath by King Cocalus in Sicily. After this Theſeus encountered the Centaurs, or Theſſalian Horſemen, with good Succeſs, and aſſociated himſelf with Hercules.

10. The Amazons too, who were Women, Natives of Scythia, having loſt their Husbands in War, took up Arms, aſſuming at the ſame time a maſculine Intrepidity; poſſeſſed themſelves of the leſſer Aſia, and built Epheſus. Hercules and Theſeus made War upon them, and conquered them, more to the Glory of the vanquiſhed than their own: For

In reditu Laomedon, ob pactus merces negatus, obtrunco; regnum Priamus, is filius, trado. Hic expeditio incido in annus circiter 1226, ante Chriſtus natus.

Sub idem tempus Ægeus, Athenienſis rex, & pater Theſeus, Androgeos, Minos rex Creta filius, per invidia occido. Ob qui cauſa Athenienſis jubeo quotannis ſepteni juvenis & puella totidem in Creta mitto, à Minotaurus devorandus. Hic in numerus Theſeus profectus ſum, qui opis Dedalus & Ariadne Minos filia, Minotaurus occido, & patria libero. Minos, Dadalus fugiens, claſſis inſecutus, in Sicilia à Cocalus rex neco in balneum. Theſeus inde cum Centaurus, Theſſalus eques, bene pugno; ſuique Herculeſ comes adjungo.

Amazones mulier quoque, è Scythia oriundus, amiſſus in bellum vir, cum arma, animus virilis aſſumo; Aſia minor occupo, Epheſus condo. Hic Hercules ac Theſeus infero bellum, iſque vinco, major victus gloria quàm ſuus; quippe & mulier

cum

For though Women, they had valiantly cop'd with ſuch Heroes, and when taken Priſoners, made their Eſcape, by killing the Guards. Hercules is further reported to have inſtituted the Olympic, and Theſeus the Iſthmian Games.

cum talis vir fortiter depugno, & captivus, caſus cuſtos, aufugio. Hercules porrò Olympicus ludus, Theſeus Iſthmius ſero inſtituo.

III. Much about this Time, Greece exhibited Scenes of an horrible and tragical Nature. Atreus and Thyeſtes, the Sons of Pelops, vented their mutual Reſentment in a more hoſtile Way than became Brothers. For Thyeſtes committed a Rape on his Brother's Wife: Atreus, on his Part, cauſed Thyeſtes's Sons to be ſerved up to him at a Banquet. Oedipus having been expoſed by his Father Laius, ſlew him afterwards in a Squabble, without knowing him to be his Father, and reſtored the Country about Thebes to a perfect Tranquility, by killing the Sphinx, an artful miſchievous Woman. Having thus procured himſelf his Father's Kingdom, he unwittingly married his Mother Jocaſta. However, being informed of the whole Matter by Tyreſias the Seer, he plucked out his own Eyes, and left the Kingdom to his Sons, Polynices and Eteocles. But Polynices being quickly expelled the Kingdom by his Brother, fled to Adraſtus King of the Argives. Supported by him, he made War upon his Brother, attended by the prophetic Amphiaraus, who having

Idem ferè tempus, fœdus ac dirus ſpectaculum edo Græcia. Atreus & Thyeſtes, Pelops natus, pluſquam fraternus inter ſui odium exerceo. Thyeſtes enim frater uxor ſtuprum infero: Atreus Thyeſtes viciſſim filius epulandus appono. Oedipus à Laius pater expoſitus, is deinde in rixa ignarus occido; agerque Thebanus, Sphinx inſidioſus mulier occiſus, placatus reddo. Ita paternus regnum adeptus, Jocaſtâ mater ipſe inſcius duco uxor. Cæterùm res omnis ex Tyreſias vates cognitus ſui ipſe cruo oculus, & regnum Eteocles ac Polynices filius relinquo. Polynices autem citò regnum à frater pulſus, ad Adraſtus Argivus rex confugio. Is opes ſubnixus, frater bellum infero, comes Amphiaraus vates, qui ab Eriphyla conjux proditus, Alcmeon filius, mater ut nex, impero; hic

ſce-

having been betrayed by his Wife Eriphyla, gave Orders to his Son Alcmeon to aſſaſſinate his Mother, in this more wicked than his Wife, that he made a Son the Murderer of his Parent. During that War Amphiaraus was ſwallowed up by an Earthquake. Polynices and his Brother fell by mutual Wounds.

12. Jephtha, the ſeventh Judge of the Hebrews, was ſomewhat later than Hercules. As he was about to join Battle with the Enemy, he vowed, that, if he overcame, he would conſecrate to God whatever he ſhould meet firſt at his Return. He engaged the Enemy, and gained the Victory: His Daughter, the only Child he had, met him firſt of all in his Return Home, and converted the Glory of the Victory into Mourning, about the Year before Chriſt 1143.

13. About the ſame Time a much greater Diſaſter befel Priam King of Troy, who refuſing to reſtore Helen, the Wife of Menelaus King of Sparta, that had been carried off by his Son Paris, called alſo Alexander, was ſtripped of his Kingdom, Children and Life by the Greeks, after a Siege of ten Years. Troy was deſtroyed 2820 Years after the Creation of the World, 432 before the building of Rome, and before the Birth of Chriſt 1184.

ſceleratus uxor, quòd filius facio parricida. Is bellum Amphiaraus hiatus terra abſorptus ſum. Polynices & frater mutuus vulnus pereo.

Jephthes, ſeptimus Hebræus judex, Hercule paulò minor natu ſum. Is ſignum cum hoſtis collaturus, voveo, ſi vinco, ſui Deus conſecro, quiſquis revertens primus occurro. Confligo cum hoſtis, victoria refero: domus rediens, filia, qui unicus habeo, primus omnis obviàm venio, & gloria victoria in mœror verto, annus ante Chriſtus natus ferè 1143.

Multum gravis ſub idem tempus Priamus Trojanus rex caſus evenio, qui cum Helena Menelaus rex Spartanus uxor, à Paris filius ſuus, Alexander etiam dictus, raptus, reddo nolo; poſt decennium obſidio, liberi, regnum & vita orbo à Græcus. Troia everſus ſum, annus à mundus conditus 2820, ante Roma conditus 432, & ante Chriſtus natus 1184.

CHAP.

CHAP. V.

From the Deſtruction of Troy, to the Finiſhing and Dedication of the Temple at Jeruſalem by Solomon, including 180 *Years.*

ÆNeas flying from Troy, came into Italy. There he contracted an Alliance and Affinity with Latinus King of the Latins; from his Wife's Name, he called the Town built by him Lavinium. He routed in Battle, and put to Flight Turnus King of the Rutuli. After that he greatly weakened the Power of the Hetruſci; and Latinus dying in Battle, he himſelf reaped all the Benefit of the Victory. In order to ſtrengthen his Intereſt, the Name and Laws of the Latins were by him impoſed on the Trojans: He himſelf was called King of the Latins. After this, Æneas fell in Battle fighting againſt Mezentius King of the Hetruſci, four Years after the Death of his Father-in-law Latinus.

Æneas Troja profugus, in Italia venio. Ibi cum Latinus, Latinus rex, fœdus affinitaſque jungo; oppidum à ſui conditus, ab uxor nomen, Lavinium appello. Turnus Rutilus rex prælium fundo fugoque. Hetruſcus inde opes frango; Latinuſque in acies mortuus, ipſe omnis fero victoria fructus. Ad firmandus opes, Trojanus Latinus lex ab is, ac nomen impoſitus: Latinus ipſe rex dictus. Æneas poſtea, adverſus Mezentius Hetruſcus rex, pugnans, prælium cado, annus quartus poſt mors ſocer Latinus.

2. Samſon was contemporary with Æneas. He killed a Lion without any Weapon; checked the Pride of the Philiſtines, and made a dreadful Havock of his Enemies with the Jaw-bone of an Aſs. Having loſt his Strength together with his Hair, he fell into the Hands of his Enemies, by the Treachery of a Woman, whom he paſſionately

Samſon Æneas tempus ſuppar ſum. Leo inermis neco; Philiſtæus ſuperbia coërceo; aſinus maxilla hoſtis trucido. Mulier, qui depereo, prodens, amiſſus cum coma vires, in hoſtis poteſtas pervenio. Qui, orbatus lumen, diu ludibrium ſum. Demum re-

onately loved. To them, after they had put out his Eyes, he ſerved long for an Object of Deriſion. At length, having recovered his Strength with his Hair, he endeavoured to put an honourable Period to his ignominious Servitude: the Pillars of the Houſe, wherein the Philiſtines beheld him making Sport, he overſet; the Philiſtines who were preſent, and Samſon himſelf, were cruſhed to Death by the Fall of the Building, in the Year before Chriſt 1120.

3. Aſcanius, Æneas's Son, reſigning Lavinium to his Mother-in-law, founded Alba Longa. After this the Sovereignty was conferred by the People on Sylvius a Son of Æneas, born after his Death. The Prieſthood was given to Julus the Son of Aſcanius, which, the Julian Family, originally ſprung from Julus, enjoyed hereditary ever after. After Sylvius, thirteen Kings reigned in Alba Longa for near 400 Years; of whom Æneas Sylvius ſwayed the Scepter 31 Years, Latinus 51, Alba 39, Sylvius Athys, or Capetus I. 26. Capys 28, Capetus II. 13. Tiberinus 8. Agrippa 24. Romulus Sylvius or Alladius 19, Aventinus 37, Procas 23, Amulius 42; whoſe Brother Numitor was the laſt King of Alba.

receptus cum capillis vires, turpis ſervitus honeſtus quæro exitus. Domus is, unde Philiſtæus ludens ipſe ſpecto, columna concutio; ades ruina Philiſtæus, qui præſto ſum, atque Samſon ipſe, opprimo, annus ante Chriſtus natus 1120.

Aſcanius Æneas filius, Lavinium noverca relictus, Alba Longa condo. Sylvius inde Æneas filius poſthumus regnum à populus delatus ſum. Julus Aſcanius filius, ſacerdotium datus, qui gens Julius ab Julus ortus, poſtea hereditarius habeo. Poſt Sylvius à tredecim rex in Alba Longa, 400 ferè annus regnatur; qui Æneas Sylvius imperium teneo annus 31, *Latinus* 51, *Alba* 39, *Sylvius Athys, ſeu Capetus I.* 26, *Capys* 28, *Capetus II.* 13, *Tiberinus* 8, *Agrippa* 24, *Romulus Sylvius ſeu Alladius* 19, *Aventinus*, 37, *Procas* 23, *Amulius* 42; *qui frater Numitor ultimus Alba rex exiſtio.*

4. Samuel, the laſt Judge of the Hebrews, by God's Direction, anoints Saul King, as he was in queſt of his Father's Aſſes, ſeven Years before Æneas Sylvius began his Reign in Latium. The Hebrew State was managed by Judges about 400 Years.

Samuel, judex Hebraeus poſtremus, Saul paternus aſina quaritans, Deus admonitus conſecro rex, ſeptennium antequam Æneas Sylvius regno occipio in Latium. Adminiſtratus res Hebraus ſum à judex, annus circiter 400.

5. The Heraclidæ, viz. the Poſterity of Hercules, who long haraſſed by Euriſtheus King of Mycenæ, had lived in Exile with Ceyx in Thrace, and afterwards with Theſeus King of Athens; at length, about 80 Years after the Deſtruction of Troy, returned to Peloponneſus, and ſettled in it.

Heraclidæ, viz. Herculeis poſteri, qui ab Euriſtheus Mycenæ rex, diu exagitatus, in exilium apud Ceyx in Thracia, deinde apud Theſeus Athenæ rex, atas ago; tandem 80 ferè annus à cladeſ Trojanus, ad Peloponneſus redeo, ibique ſedes ſuus pono.

6. Saul, the firſt King of the Iſraelites, came to the Throne about the Year of the World 2909, and before Chriſt 1095. At firſt he behaved well, but afterwards offended heinouſly. Hereupon he was rejected by God, and David choſen in his Room. He having ſlain Goliah, a gigantic Philiſtine, was advanced to be the King's Son-in-law. Saul fell in Battle fighting againſt the Philiſtines, in the twentieth Year of his Reign. David, after lamenting the Death of his Father-in-law, mounted the Throne; in the Reign of Latinus Sylvius, the Son of Æneas Sylvius, King of the Latins.

Saul Iſraelita rex primus regnum accipio, annus poſt mundus conditus propè 2909, & ante Chriſtus 1095. Initium bene ſui gero, deinde graviter offendo. Quocirca rejicio à Deus, & in is locus David ſufficio. Hic, Golias Philiſtæus gigas interfectus, regius evado gener. Saul vigeſimus regnum annus, adverſus Philiſtæus pugnans, prælium cado. David, ſocer mors deploratus, regnum potior; rex Latinus Latinus Sylvius, Æneas Sylvius filius.

7. King David, a Man of ſingular

David rex, homo exi-

ſingular Piety towards God, was ever victorious over his Foes. He was dethroned by his Son Abſalom, but having defeated Abſalom in Battle, he recovered his Kingdom. David reigned 40 Years.

eximius erga Deus pietas, hoſtis perpetuò victor exiſto. Regnum ab Abſalon filius pulſus ſum, at Abſalon acies ſuperatus, regnum recipio. David 40 annus imperito.

8. Almoſt at the ſame Time that Abſalom ſuffered the Puniſhment of his unnatural Behaviour to his Father, Codrus the ſon of Melanthus, and the laſt King of Athens, gained the Character of a moſt extraordinary Affection for his Country. In the Dorian or Peloponneſian War, being informed by the Oracle that the Enemy would prove victorious, unleſs the King of the Athenians was killed, he devoted his Life for the Safety of his Country. Having diſguiſed himſelf in the Habit of a Peaſant, he wounded a common Soldier of the Dorians in a Quarrel, and being ſlain by him as he wiſhed, ſaved his Country from the Blocade of an Enemy; in Effect, rather than in Name, the Father of his Country. Upon his Death the Government of Athens devolved on Magiſtrates, who were called Archons. The firſt of them was Medon the Son of Codrus.

Idem ferme tempus Abſalon impietas in pater pœna luo, & Codrus Melanthus filius, Athenienſis rex poſtremus, laus egregius in patria pietas fero. Bellum Peloponneſiacus ſeu Dorienſis, cùm ex oraculum cognoſco ſuperior forem hoſtis, niſi Athenienſis rex cado, caput ſuus pro patria ſalus devoveo. Ruſticus veſtitus induitus, gregarius miles Dorienſis ex jurgium faucio, ab is, ut opto, interemptus, hoſtis obſidio patria eximo; pater patria, re magis, quam nomen. Is mors Athena adminiſtratio ad magiſtratus devenio, qui Archon ſum appellatus. Is primus Medon ſum filius Codrus.

9. Solomon the third King of the Hebrews, reigned alſo 40 Years. He built and dedicated the Temple, deſigned by his Father David, in the moſt magnificent Manner, about the

Salomon rex Hebraus tertius, 40 quoque annus regno. Templum, à David patre deſignatus, magnificentiſſimè exadifico dicoque, annus

Year of the World 3000, and before the Birth of Chriſt 1004, in the Reign of Alba Sylvius King of the Latin. Solomon the wiſeſt of all Men, in his old Age, was ſeduced by his Wives into the Worſhip of Heathen Deities. Homer was ſomething elder than Solomon, if he lived, as *Herodotus* ſays, 168 Years after the Trojan War.

mundus prope 3000, & ante Chriſtus natus 1004, Alba Sylvius rex Latinus. Salomon omnis mortalis ſapiens, ab uxor ſenex perductus ſum ad cultus deus Ethnicus. Salomon ſenior aliquantum Homerus ſum, ſi quidem exiſtio, ut Herodotus perhibeo, annus 168 poſt bellum Trojanus.

CHAP. VI.

From the Dedication of the Temple to the building of Rome, comprehending 252 Years.

1. REhoboam Solomon's Son, by his Folly compleated the Ruin of the Empire already tottering by his Father's Miſconduct. Thus out of one were two Kingdoms formed: The one was called the Kingdom of Judah or Jeruſalem, the other that of Iſrael or Samaria. The Tribe of Judah and Benjamin were ſubject to Rehoboam, and the other ſucceſſive Deſcendents of David; the other ten Tribes being ſeduced and corrupted by Jeroboam their firſt King, had Princes of very different Families. The Kings of Samaria were all impious to a Man, and Worſhippers of Idols: The Kings of Jeruſalem otherwiſe. And theſe two Kingdoms contended with one another

Roboas Salomon filius, nutans paternus culpa imperium, ſuus ſtultitia everto. Sic duo ex unus regnum factus: alter Juda, ſeu Hieroſolyma; alter Iſruel, ſive Samaria, dictus ſum. Judeus tribus ac Benjaminius Roboas, ac ſtirps deinceps pareo Davidicus; ceter decem tribus a Jeroboat primus rex traductus depravatuſque, diverſus ſtirps rex habeo. Samaria rex omnis ad unus impius ſum, cultorque idolum: Hieroſolyma rex non item. Et hic duo regnum perpetuus inter ſui bellum ferè

other in almoſt continual Wars. In the fifth Year of Rehoboam's Reign, Jeruſalem was beſieged by Shiſack King of Egypt. He carried away all the ſacred Furniture of the Temple. Rehoboam dying in the 17th Year of his Reign, leaves the Kingdom to his Son Abijah; Sylvius Athys being then King of the Latins.

ferè contendo. Annus imperium Roboas quintus à Seſacus Ægyptus rex Hieroſolyma obſideo. Hic omnis ſacer templum ſupellex deporto. Roboas 17 regnum annus excedens è vita, Abias filius regnum lego: Sylvius Athys rex Latinus.

2. In the third Year of Abijah's Reign, Aſa his Son ſucceeded him, a King of eminent Piety; who ſwayed the Scepter 41 Years. In his Reign Capys ruled in Latium; and Omri King of Iſrael built the Royal City of Samaria.

Abias tertius regnum annus, Aſa filius, ſummus rex pietas, ſuccedo; qui imperium annus 41 teneo. Hic regnans Capys in Latium impero; & Amrius Iſraelita rex Samaria urbs regius condo.

3. Jehoſhaphat the Son of Aſa proved a ſecond David for Piety. He held the Government 25 Years. In his Reign lived Ahab King of Samaria, and the holy Prophet Elijah the Tiſhbite. Much about the ſame Time Tiberinus too, the Son of Capetus, the ninth King of the Albans after Aſcanius, being drowned in his Paſſage over the Albula, gave Name to the River.

Joſaphatus Aſa filius, pietas alter David ſum. Annus 25 imperium teneo. Is regnans, exiſto Achabus rex Samaria, & ſacer vates Helias Theſbites. Idem ferè quoque tempus Tiberinus, Capetus filius, rex Albanus ab Aſcanius nonus, in trajectus Albula amnis ſubmerſus, flumen nomen do.

4. Jehoram, the Son of Jehoſhaphat, and Son-in-law of King Ahab, followed the impious Example of his Father-in-law. He poſſeſſed the Throne eight Years. His Son Ahaziah regned only one Year; Agrippa being then King of the Latins.

Joras, Joſaphatus filius, Achabus rex gener, impietas ſocer ſecutus ſum. Octo annus imperium teneo. Filius is Ochozias annus regno omnino unus: Agrippa rex Latinus.

5. Joash the Son of Ahaziah, the tenth King of the Jews after David, reigned 40 Years. In his Reign Romulus Sylvius, King of the Albans, was burnt up by Lightning. After him Aventinus got the Kingdom, who gave his Name to the Hill on which he was buried.

Joas Ochozias filius, decimus à David rex Judæus, annus 40 impero. Is regnans, Romulus Sylvius, Albanus rex, fulmen ictus flagro. Aventinus deinde obtineo regnum, qui collis, ubi sepultus sum, nomen do.

6. Amaziah the Son of Joash governed 29 Years. In his Reign, as Eusebius relates, flourished Lycurgus, the famous Lawgiver of Sparta, who spontaneously resigned the Crown of Lacedemon, left him by his Brother, to Charilaus his Brother's Son, born after his Father's Death. He divided the Land of Laconia to each Man equally; abolished the Use of Gold and Silver; and enjoined all People to eat in publick. Then he bound his Countrymen by an Oath, that they should not make any Alteration of his Laws, till he should return from consulting the Oracle at Delphos. He died in Crete a voluntary Exile, about the Time of the Death of Amaziah King of the Jews.

Amasias Joas filius, annus 29 imperito. Is regnans, ut Eusebius perhibeo, existo Lycurgus, celeber Sparta legislator, qui Lacedamonius regnum à frater relictus, frater filius posthumus Charilaus, suus sponte trado. Ager Laconicus viritim æqualiter divido; aurum argentumque usus tollo; & omnis epulor publicè jubeo. Civis inde sacramentum adigo, ut nihil de lex immuto, quoad ipse à consulendus Delphicus reverto oraculum. Exul voluntarius in Creta obeo, sub nex Judæus rex Amasias.

7. Uzziah, who is also called Azariah, was the Son and Successor of Amaziah. He reigned 52 Years. In his Reign Elisa, who is also called Dido, abhorring her Brother Pygmalion, the Murderer of her Husband Sichæus, privately put on board all her Husband's Wealth, and sailed from Tyre. Landing on

Ozias, qui etiam Azarias dictus sum, Amasias filius ac successor sum. Annus 52 regno. Is rex, Elisa, qui etiam Dido appello, Pygmalion frater, Sichæus vir suus interfector, exosus, omnis vir gaza clàm impono in navis,

on the Coaſt of Libya, ſhe built a City which was firſt called Byrſa, and afterwards Carthage. Carthage was founded, as Dionyſius imagines, about 70 Years before the building of Rome, and before the Birth of Chriſt 822. About the ſame time Bocchorus or Bocchorides King of Egypt, ſettled the Laws and Inſtitutions of the Egyptians.

navis, & Tyrus ſolvo. Ad Libya appulſus, urbs condo, qui Byrſa primùm, inde Carthago dictus ſum. Conditus Carthago ſum, ut Dionyſius placet, annus ante Roma conditus circiter 70, & ante Chriſtus natus 822. Sub idem tempus Bocchorus ſeu Bocchorides rex Ægyptus, lex Ægyptius & jus conſtituo.

8. About the ſame Time, that is, 408 Years after the Deſtruction of Troy, and 23 before the building of Rome, the Olympic Games were revived by Iphitus; for they had been inſtituted before by Hercules, as was related above. The Olympick Games were ſo called from Olympia a City of Elis in Peloponneſus, near which they were celebrated every fourth Year by a great Concourſe of People from all Greece and other Nations. From this Period the Greeks began to uſe the Olympiads for the Diſtinction of Times. Before that Epoch, Fiction prevailed. From it the true Hiſtory of the Greeks takes its Riſe. In the Beginning of the firſt Olympiad, if we believe Herodotus, died Heſiod, about 140 Years later than Homer.

Sub idem tempus, annus ſcilicet 408, poſt Troja deletus, & ante Roma conditus 23, ludus Olympicus ab Iphitus renovatus ſum; nam antea, ut ſuprà dico, ab Hercules inſtitutus ſum. Ludus Olympicus ſic dictus ſum ab Olympia urbs Elis in Peloponneſus, prope qui celebratus ſum quartus quiſque annus, magnus homo concurſus ex omnis Græcia genſque peregrinus. Ex is tempus, Græcus, ad tempus diſtinguo, Olympias adhibeo cœpi. Ante is tempus fabula video. Ex is Græcus initium duco hiſtoria. In auſpicium primus Olympias, ſi Herodotus credo, Heſiodus obeo, Homerus junior annus circiter 140.

9. Jotham, Uzziah's Son, and Father of Ahaz, a pious Man, and

Joathas, Ozias filius, & Achas pater, vir pius

and beloved of God, governed 16 Years. In his Reign Theopompus, King of the Lacedemonians, in order to render the ſovereign Authority more ſtable, by ſharing the Power with the People, created five Ephori (theſe Magiſtrates very much reſembled the Tribunes of the People among the Romans,) 130 Years after Lycurgus.

10. In Latium Amulius, having depoſed his elder Brother Numitor, uſurped the Crown. Romulus and Remus, the Sons of Rhea Sylvia, or Ilia, Numitor's Daughter, having been expoſed by Amulius, were educated by Fauſtulus the King's Shepherd. When they came to Age, they knew their Grandfather Numitor, and, having ſlain Amulius, replaced him on his Throne. They themſelves having got together a Body of Shepherds, founded on Mount Palatine the City of Rome, for which was deſtined the Empire of the World. Rome was built in the third Year of the ſixth Olympiad, 432 Years after the Deſtruction of Troy, in the Year of the World 3252, and before the Birth of Chriſt 752.

pius & Deus carus, annus 16 impero. Is regnans Theopompus Lacedæmonius, rex, quò regnum, communicatus cum populus poteſtas, efficio diuturnus, Ephorus quinque, (hic tribunus plebs apud Romanus perſimilis ſum) creo, annus poſt Lycurgus 130.

In Latium Amulius, Numitor major frater pulſus, regnum occupo. Romulus & Remus, Rhea Sylvia, ſeu Ilia, Numitor filia, natus, ab Amulius expoſitus, à Fauſtulus paſtor regius educatus ſum. Cùm adoleſco, Numitor avus agnoſco, iſque, Amulius obtruncatus, reſtituo in regnum. Ipſe, coactus paſtor manus, in Palatinus mons condo urbs Roma, qui deſtino imperium orbis terra. Roma conditus ſum annus tertius ſextus Olympias, poſt Troja euerſus 432, annus mundus 3252, & ante Chriſtus natus 752.

CHAP.

CHAP. VII.

From the building of Rome to the Liberation of the Jews from the Babyloniſh Captivity by Cyrus, in the firſt Year of the Perſian Empire, containing 216 *Years.*

1. ROmulus is commonly reported to have killed his Brother Remus, for having contemptuouſly leaped over his new Walls. Thus he became ſole Monarch. He took Numbers of his Neighbours into his City. He choſe an hundred Senators who, from their Age, were called Fathers, and their Children Patricii. Then, as he and his People had no Wives, he invited the neighbouring Nations to the Sight of Games, and ſeized their young Women. Whereupon the adjacent Nations made War upon the Romans. Romulus having routed the Cæninenſes, and ſlain their King Acron with his own Hand, preſented the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius, to whom he then dedicated a Temple. He triumphed over the Antemnates, the Cruſtuminians, the Fidenates, and Veientes. Upon ſeeing his Army like to be worſted by Tatius King of the Sabines, he vowed a Temple in the Forum to Jupiter Stator. The Action being renewed, the Sabine Women throwing themſelves into the Battle, put an End to the War

ROmulus vulgò fero Remus frater trucido, quòd per contumelia murus novus tranſilio. Ita ſolus imperium potitus ſum. Multitudo finitimus in civitas recipio. Centum Senator eligo, qui ab ætas pater, patriciique is progenies, appellatus. Tunc, cùm uxor ipſe & populus non habeo, invito ad ſpectaculum ludus vicinus natio, atque is virgo rapio. Itaque finitimus populus Romanus bellum infero. Romulus, Cæninenſes fugatus, iſque rex Acron ſuus manus interemptus, Jupiter Feretrius, qui tum ades dico, Opimus ſpolium fero. De Antemnates, Cruſtuminii, Fiden[illegible] & Veientes triumpho. A Tatius Sabinus rex, acies ſuus fugo videns, Jupiter Stator templum voveo in Forum. Demum redintegratus prælium, Sabinus in acies irrumpens, bellum pre-

cis

War by their Intreaties. An Alliance is ſtruck up between the Generals, and the Sabines remove to Rome. At laſt Romulus, a ſudden Tempeſt ariſing, as he reviewed his Army at the Lake of Caprea, entirely diſappeared. He was ſuppoſed to have gone to the Gods. He reigned 38 Years.

2. After the Death of Sardanapalus, in the Year before Chriſt 747, as was above ſaid, two Empires aroſe out of that of the Aſſyrians, namely the Babylonian and Median; which two Empires after they had ſtood almoſt 210 Years, were ſwallowed up by Cyrus, the Founder of the Perſian Empire. Beleſis, Baladan, or Nabonaſſar, the firſt King of the Babylonians reigned 14 Years, Nadius 2, Chinzirus and Porus jointly 5, Jugæus 5, Mardoc-Empadus 12, Arkianus 5. An Inter-reign of two Years followed: Belibus 3, Apronadius 6, Regilibus 1, Meſeſſimordacus 4. Then an Inter-reign of eight Years; Aſſaradinus 13, Saoſduchinus 20, Chyniladanus 22, Nabopollaſar 19, Nebuchadnezzar 45, Evilmerodach 2, Nerigliſſar 4, Nabonadius, or Belſhazzar 17, Darius 2.

cis dirimo. Percutio inter dux fœdus, & Sabinus Roma commigro. Romulus, cùm exercitus ad Caprea palus recenſeo, ſubitus coortus tempeſtas, nuſquam appareo. Ad Deus tranſeo creditus ſum. Regno annus 38.

Poſt mors Sardanapalus, annus ante Chriſtus natus 747, ut ſuprà dictus, ex imperium Aſſyrius duo ortus ſum, Babylonius, ſcix. & Medus; qui duo regnum poſtquam annus ferè 210 duro, à Cyrus Perſicus imperium conditor abſorptus ſum. Beleſis, Baladan, ſeu Nabonaſſar, Babylonicus rex primus, annus 14 regno. Nadius 2. Chinzirus & Porus ſimul 5, Jugæus 5, Mardoc-Empadus 12, Arkianus 5. Duo annus interregnum ſecutus ſum. Belibus 3, Apronadius 6, Regilibus 1, Meſeſſimordacus 4. Deinde interregnum octo annus; Aſſardinus 13, Saoſduchinus 20, Chyniladanus 22, Nabopollaſar 19, Nabuchodonoſer 45, Evilmerodach 2, Nerigliſſar 4, Nabonadius, ſeu Belſhazzar 17, Darius 2.

3. After Sardanapalus, Arbaces

Poſt Sardanapalus, Ar-

baces and three of his Succeſſors reigned in Niniveh, commonly called Kings of the Aſſyrians. Arbaces called alſo Tiglath-pileſer, and Ninus the younger, reigned 19 Years, Salmaneſer 14, Sennacherib 8, Eſarhaddon 36. After that Niniveh, for almoſt 60 Years, to the Time of its Exciſion, was ſubject to the Kings of Babylon.

Arbactus, & tres ſucceſſor in Ninive regno, Aſſyrius rex vulgò dictus. Arbactus, Tiglath-pileſer, & Ninus junior etiam dictus, annus 19 *impero, Salmaneſer* 14, *Sennacherib* 8, *Eſarhaddon* 36. *Deinde per* 60 *ferè annus Ninive, ad excidium uſque, rex Babylonicus pareo.*

4. In the ſixth Year of Sennacherib's Reign, the Medes revolted from him. Their firſt King Deioces reigned 53 Years, Phraortes 22, Cyaxares 40, Aſtyages 35, Cyaxares II. or Darius the Mede 22. The Reſidence of the Kings was Ecbatan.

Regnum Sennacherib annus ſextus, Medus ab is deficio. Is primus rex Deioces annus 53 *regno. Phraortes* 22, *Cyaxares* 40, *Aſtyages* 35, *Cyaxares II. ſeu Darius Medus* 22, *Regius ſedes Ecbatana ſum.*

5. Twenty five Years after the building of Rome, So or Sabacus the Ethiopian began to reign in Egypt, whoſe Succeſſors, for about 200 Years, were Sevechus, Tarachus, Pſammitichus, Necho, Pſammis, Apries, Amaſis and Pſamminitus.

In Ægyptus So ſeu Sabacus Æthiops regno cœpi, annus poſt Roma conditus 25, *qui ſucceſſor per ducenti ferè annus, ſum Sevechus, Tarachus, Pſammitichus, Necus, Pſammis, Apries, Amaſis & Pſamminitus.*

6. Thirty one Years after the building of Rome, and 721 before Chriſt, Samaria was taken and deſtroyed by Salmaneſer King of the Aſſyrians. The ten Tribes with their King Hoſhea were carried away into Aſſyria. Tobias was one of the Captives, whoſe Piety preſerved him his Liberty in the the

Annus poſt Roma conditus 31, *& ante Chriſtus* 721, *Samaria à Salmaneſer Aſſyrius rex, captus & everſus ſum. Tribus decem cum Oſeas rex in Aſſyria abductus. Unus è captivus Tobias ſum, qui libertas in ipſe ſervitus pietas*

the midſt of Servitude. Hezekiah the Son of King Ahaz, a Man of eminent Piety, was then King of Jeruſalem. At this time too lived the Prophet Iſaiah.

pietas conſervo. Rex tum Hieroſolyma Ezechias Achas rex natus, homo ſingularis pietas. Hic tempus etiam exiſtit vates Eſaias.

7. Numa Pompilius, the ſecond King of the Romans, was called to the Throne from Cures a Town of the Sabines, on account of his renowned Wiſdom. He ſoftned the martial Fierceneſs of Rome by Religion. He inſtituted Prieſts and ſacred Rites, pretending Intercourſe with the Goddeſs Egeria in the Night. Then he built the Temple of Janus, and ſhut its Gates, which were the Signs of Peace and War. He completed the Year by the Addition of two Months: And, inſtead of March, appointed January to be the Beginning of the Year. He reigned 43 Years.

Numa Pompilius Romanus rex II. propter ſapientia fama, ad regnum è Cures Sabinus oppidum vocatus ſum. Roma arma ferox, religio manſuefacio. Sacra ſacerdoſque inſtituo, ſimulatus cum Dea Ægeria nocturnus congreſſus. Janus dein Templum exſtruo, iſque valvæ, pax bellumque index, claudo. Annus, duo menſis additus, expleo. Annus initium Januarius pro Martius ſum volo. Regno annos quadraginta tres.

8. Manaſſeh the Son of Hezekiah reigned then in Judea. At the ſame time lived Judith, by whom Holofernes General of the Aſſyrians was ſlain; Gyges too, who is ſaid to have been the intimate Favourite of Candaules King of the Lydians, and was forced by him to view the Beauty of his Queen when naked. After which Gyges, at the Queen's Deſire, murdered Candaules, and ſeized upon the Kingdom.

Manaſſes Exechias filius in Judea tum regno. Idem tempus exiſtit Juditha, à qui Holofernes Aſſyrius dux ſum obtruncatus; Gyges quoque, qui intimus Candaules Lydus rex ſum aſſerta dico, ab iſque coactus, ut nudus regina ſpecies contemplor. Poſtea Gyges, regina juſſu, Candaules obtrunco, & regnum invado.

9. After Numa, Tullus Hoſtilius being created King of Rome, made War upon the Albans.

Tullus Hoſtilius poſt Numa Roma rex creatus,

Albans. The Diſpute being referred to three Horatii on the Side of the Romans, and as many Curiatii on that of the Albans, Victory declared for the Romans. The Albans afterwards rebelling, Tullus, after demoliſhing Alba, ordered them to remove to Rome. Rome being increaſed by the Ruins of Alba, Mount Cælius was added to the City. Tullus was Thunderſtruck, and burnt up with all his Houſe, after he had reigned 32 Years. In the mean time Ammon, Manaſſeh's Son, and King of Jeruſalem, was aſſaſſinated by his Servants.

tus, bellum Albanus infero. Certamen tres Horatius Romanus, & totidem Curiatius Albanus, commiſſus, victoria penes Romanus ſum. Albanus poſtea rebellans, Alba everſus, Roma demigro Tullus jubeo. Roma Alba ruina auctus, Cælius mons urbs additus. Cum Tullus 32 annus regno, fulmen ictus, cum domus ſuus ardeo. Ammon interea Manaſſes filius, & Hieroſolyma rex, à famulus ſuus interfectus ſum.

10. After Tullus Hoſtilius, Ancus Martius, the Grandſon of Numa by a Daughter, took upon him the Government. He proclaimed War by his Heraulds againſt the Latins, and vanquiſhed them. He took a great many of them afterwards into the City. He united the Aventine Mount to the City, and likewiſe the Janiculum, by throwing a wooden Bridge over the River. He extended the Roman Dominion quite to the Sea, and built the City Oſtia at the Mouth of the Tiber. He died of a Diſtemper in the 24th Year of his Reign. A few Years after, Joſiah, Hezekiah's Grandſon, fell in Battle fighting againſt Necho King of Egypt. The Prophet Jeremiah, and all the People lamented him.

Poſt Tullus Hoſtilius, Ancus Martius, Numa ex filia nepos, ſuſcipio imperium. Latinus bellum per fecialis indico, ac vinco. Is plurimus poſtea in civitas adſciſco. Aventinus mons, nec non, ſublicius pons in flumen factus, Janiculum urbs adjicio. Romanus imperium uſque ad mare propago, & Oſtia urbs in os Tiberis condo. Annus imperium 24, morbus pereo. Pauci exinde annus, Joſias, Ezechias nepos, contra Necus Ægyptius rex pugnans, prælium cado. Is Jeremias vates, & cunctus populus lamentatio proſequor.

11. Quintus

11. The fifth King of Rome was Tarquinius Priſcus, the Son of Demaratus of Corinth. He doubled the Number of the Senators, built the Circus, and inſtituted the Circenſian Games. He ſubdued the twelve Nations of Tuſcany, and borrowed from them the Enſigns of ſupreme Power, the Faſces, the Trabeæ, the Curule Chairs, the Prætexta, and other things of that kind. He was ſlain by the Sons of Ancus, in the 38th Year of his Reign.

12. In the Reign of Tarquinus Priſcus, Cyaxares King of the Medes, in order to revenge the Death of his Father Phraortes, who had been cut off with his Army at Niniveh, inveſted and took that ancient City, and razed it to the Ground, in the Year before Chriſt 612. About the ſame Time Draco laid the Athenians under the moſt cruel Laws, by which, ſmall Offences, as well as the greateſt Crimes, were equally puniſhed with Death.

13. In Judea, after the Death of Joſiah, his Son enjoyed the Crown three Months, and his Brother a few Years. Joſiah's Brother was ſucceeded by Zedekiah, the laſt King of the Jews, who was reduced to Slavery by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babylon; Jeruſalem alſo and the Temple were burnt, and the Citizens carried away into Babylon, in the Year before the Birth of Chriſt 588.

14. Whilſt

Quintus Roma rex ſum Tarquinius Priſcus, filius Demaratus Corinthius. Hic numerus ſenator duplico, Circus adifico, & ludus Circenſis inſtituo. Thuſcia populus duodecim ſubigo, ab iſque ſummus poteſtas inſigne accipio, Faſces, Trabeæ, Curules, Prætexta, & is genus alius. Annus imperium 38, per Ancus filius occiſus ſum.

Tarquinus Priſcus regnans, Cyaxares Medus rex, ut Phraortes pater ulciſcor, qui ad Nineve cum exercitus cado, urbs ille antiquus, obſidio captus, ſolumque, annus ante Chriſtus natus 612. Sub idem tempus, Draco atrox Athenienſis lex impono, qui æque minimus peccatum ac maximus ſcelus capitalis ſum.

In Judea, poſt mors Joſias, filius tres menſis, & frater pauci annus regnum potitus ſum. Frater Joſias ſuccedo Zedechias rex Judæus poſtremus, qui a Nabuchadonoſor Babylon rex in ſervitus redactus ſum, templum quoque, ac Hieroſolyma, incenſus, civis Babylon traductus, annus ante Chriſtus natus 588.

14. Whilſt Paleſtine and Syria were laid waſte by the Arms of Barbarians, Greece was improved by the Inſtitutions of its Wiſemen. The ſeven wiſe Men of Greece flouriſhed at the ſame time. Solon, one of their Number, having aboliſhed Draco's Laws, enacted new ones more proper for the Athenians.

Dum Paleſtina & Syria barbarus arma evaſto. Græcia ſapiens inſtitutum excolo. Septem illæ Græciæ ſapientes unus tempus exiſto. Ex qui numerus Solon abrogatus Dracone lex commodus Athenienſis lex ſeno.

15. Servius Tullius, the ſixth King of the Romans, having conquered the Hetruſci and Veientes, inſtituted the Cenſus. He divided the People into Claſſes and Centuries: added to the City the Quirinal, Viminal and Eſquiline Hills. He was murdered in the 44th Year of his Reign, by the Villany of his Son-in-law, Tarquin the proud.

Servius Tullius, ſextus Romanus rex, Hetruſcus ac Veiens debellans. Cenſus inſtituo. Populus in claſſis ac centuria deſcribo. Urbs, Quirinalis, Viminalis, Æſquilinus, mons adjungo. Occiſus ſum 44 imperium annus, ſcelus gener ſuus Tarquinius ſuperbus.

16. About this Period lived a Set of the moſt ſavage Tyrants in different Parts of the World; Periander at Corinth, Piſiſtratus at Athens, Thraſybulus at Miletus, Polycrates in the Iſland Samos, and Phalaris in Sicily. The ſame Age was very productive of wiſe Men, then flouriſhed Æſop the famous Writer of Fables, and Pythagoras in Italy, who firſt called himſelf a Philoſopher. In Greece the Poets, Alcæus, Steſichorus, Sappho, Simonides, Anacreon, Pindar were greatly renowned.

Hic tempus immanis tyrannus paſſim exiſto; Periander Corinthus, Piſiſtratus Athenæ, Thraſybulus Miletus, Polycrates in Samos inſula, & Phalaris in Sicilia. Idem ætas ſapiens ferax ſum. Æſopus fabula architectus tum vigeo; nec non Pythagoras in Italia, qui ſui primus Philoſophus appello. In Græcia poëta, Sappho, Alcæus, Steſichorus, Simonides, Anacreon, Pindarus, illuſtris ſum.

17. Toward the latter End of Servius Tullius's Time flouriſhed

Cyrus Perſa extremus. Servius Tullius

riſhed Cyrus the Perſian. He attacked by War his Grandfather Aſtyages King of the Medes, by whom he had been expoſed in his Infancy, and transferred the Empire of the Medes to the Perſians. After that Cyrus vanquiſhed in Battle Crœſus the moſt opulent King of the Lydians, and took the royal City of Sardis: After this having made himſelf Maſter of Cappadocia, Arabia, Aſſyria, and almoſt all Aſia, he takes Babylon: Where he ſhewed particular Kindneſs to the Prophet Daniel, and ſet the Jews at Liberty, in the firſt Year of the Perſian Empire, and before the Birth of Chriſt 536.

18. A few Years after, as Herodotus relates, Cyrus made War upon the Scythians, and cut off the Son of their Queen Tomyris with his Army. But the Advantages of the Victory proved deluſive and of ſhort Duration. Cyrus fluſhed with his late Victory, marches out into a Place of Diſadvantage, where he was trepanned by the Enemy, and cut to Pieces with all his Forces. But Xenophon ſays, Cyrus died at home a natural Death, leaving his Son Cambyſes Heir to his Empire; who, having conquered Pſamminitus, annexed Egypt to his Father's Realm. The Perſian Empire laſted 228 Years. Cyrus reigned 30 Years, Cambyſes 8, Darius Hyſtaſpis 36, Xerxes 21, Artaxerxes Longimanus

tempus exiſto. Hic Aſtyages avus Medus rex, a qui ipſe infans ſum expoſitus, bellum peto, imperiumque Medus ad Perſa transfero. Cyrus inde Crœſus opulentus Lydus rex prælium ſupero, Sardiſque urbs regius expugno: inde Cappadocia, Arabia, Aſſyria, at totus propè Aſia potitus, capio Babylon; ibi Daniel prophetæ complexus ſum, ac Judæus ſervitus libero, annus Perſicus imperium primus, & ante Chriſtus natus 536.

Pauci exinde annus, ut Herodotus narro, Cyrus Scytha bellum infero, & Tomyris regina filius cum exercitus cædo. At brevis & fallax ſum fructus victoria. Cyrus recens victoria elatus, in iniquus locus progredior, ubi inſidiæ hoſtis ipſe cum omnis copia concido. Xenophon autem aio, Cyrus domus fatum functus ſum, Cambyſes filius hæres imperium relictus, qui, Pſamminitus victus, paternus regnum Ægyptus adjicio. Imperium Perſicus annus 228 duro. Cyrus regno annus 30, Cambyſes 8, Darius Hy-

nus called Ahaſuerus in the Scriptures 41, Darius Nothus 19, Artaxerxes Mnemon 46, Ochus 21, Arogus 2, Darius Coddomannus 4.

Hyſtaſpis 36, *Xerxes* 21, *Artaxerxes Longimanus*, *Ahaſuerus ſacer literâ dictus* 41, *Darius Nothus* 19, *Artaxerxes Mnemon* 46, *Ochus* 21, *Arogus* 2, *Darius Coddomannus* 4.

CHAP. VIII.

From the Liberation of the Jews by Cyrus, to the Overthrow of the Perſian Empire by Alexander the Great, including 205 Years.

1. TArquinius Superbus, the ſeventh and laſt of the Roman Kings, derived his Sirname from his Behaviour. He ſlighted the Authority of the Senate in the Management of the Government. He finiſhed the Temple of Jupiter, which had been begun by his Father; he ſubdued the Volſci; and took Gabii by the artful Conduct of his Son Sextus. He is ſaid to have purchaſed the Sibylline Books from the Cumean Sibyl. At laſt, he was turned out of the City and his Kingdom too, for a Rape committed by his Son upon Lucretia a Woman of Quality, in the 25th Year of his Reign, in the 68th Olympiad, and before Chriſt 507. The regal Power obtained at Rome under ſeven Kings almoſt 245 Years.

TArquinius Superbus, ſeptimus atque ultimus Romanus rex, ex factum cognomen traho. Senatus auctoritas in adminiſtrandus reſpublica negligo. Jupiter templum à pater inchoatus exſtruo; Volſcus arma domo; Gabii ſextus filius dolus capio. A Sibylla Cumanus liber Sibyllinus emo dico. Tandem, ob ſtuprum Lucretia nobiliſſimus fœmina à filius illatus, & urbs, & regnum ejectus ſum, annus regnum 25, *Olympias* 68, *ante Chriſtus natus* 507. *Regnatur Roma à ſeptem rex annus propè* 245.

2. After the Expulſion of the Kings, two Conſuls were created.

Poſt rex expulſus, bini quotannis conſul Ro-

ted annually at Rome. Brutus and Collatinus were the first Conſuls. Brutus, upon the Diſcovery of a Conſpiracy againſt the publick Liberty, puniſhed the Conſpirators, among whom were two of his own Sons, with Death.

ma creo. Brutus & Collatinus primus conſul ſum. Brutus, conjuratio contra libertas patefactus, conjuratus, in qui ſum filius is duo, mors multo.

3. About the ſame Time a like Incident delivered the Athenians from Tyranny. Hipparchus the Son of Piſiſtratus had debauched Harmodius's Siſter. Whereupon Harmodius ſlays the Tyrant. Being forced with Torture, by Hippias the Tyrant's Brother, to name thoſe that were acceſſory to the Murder, he named the Tyrant's Friends, who were all immediately put to Death by the Tyrant. The Citizens rouzed by this Magnanimity, baniſhing Hippias, reſtored themſelves to Liberty. They erected a Statue to Harmodius.

Athenienſis per idem tempus par cauſa tyrannis libero. Hipparchus Piſiſtratus natus, Harmodius ſoror violo. Itaque Harmodius tyrannus obtrunco. Ab Hippias tyrannus frater nomino cades conſcius tormentum coactus, tyrannus amicus nomino; qui omnis ſtatim à tyrannus interficio. Hic virtus excitatus civis, Hippias pulſus, ſui in libertas aſſero. Harmodius ſtatua pono.

4. Cambyſes King of the Perſians, cauſed his Brother Smerdis to be aſſaſſinated by Cometes one of the Magi, becauſe he had dreamed that he ſaw him on the Throne. Cambyſes died ſoon after of a Wound by his own Sword dropping accidentally out of the Sheath. Cometes concealing the Death of Smerdis, put up his own Brother Oropaſtes in his Room, who, perſonating Smerdis, obtained the Sovereignty. But the Impoſture being ſoon diſcovered, the pretended prin-

Cambyſes rex Perſa, frater ſuus Smerdis per Cometes unus è Magus interficiendus curo, quòd per quies is regno video. Paulò poſt Cambyſes, gladius è vagina delapſus, vulneratus intereo. Cometes, celatus mors Smerdis, frater ſuus Oropaſtes pro is ſuppono, qui ſui Smerdis ſum ſimulans, regnum potior. Sed fraus citò patefactus, Pſeudorex cum frater à Perſa prin-

tended King with his Brother, was taken off by the Grandees of Perſia.

princeps confodio.

5. The Grandees, who had diſpatched Oropaſtes, agreed among themſelves to come to the Palace before Sun-riſe, and that he, whoſe Horſe neighed firſt, ſhould be King. The Horſe of Darius the Son of Hyſtaſpis, neighed firſt, and procured his Owner the Kingdom.

Princeps, qui Oropaſtes neco, inter ſui paciſcor, ut ad Regia ante ſol ortus venio, & ut is, qui equus hinnitus primus edo, rex ſum. Equus Darius Hyſtaſpis filius, hinnitus primus edo, & dominus regnum pario.

6. Darius Hyſtaſpis being thus created King of the Perſians, granted Leave to the Jews to finiſh the Temple of Jeruſalem. Babylon, which had revolted from the Perſians, he recovered by the Artifice of his Friend Zopyrus. For he, having cut off his Noſe and Ears, made the Babylonians believe he had fled over to them, on having been barbarouſly uſed by Darius. Accordingly he betrayed the City, with which they intruſted him, to Darius.

Darius Hyſtaſpis rex Perſa ſic creatus, Judæus poteſtas templum Hieroſolyma abſolvendus facio. Babylon, qui à Perſa deſciſco, Zopyrus amicus dolus recipio. Quippe is, naſus ſui & auris defectus, fides facio Babylonius, ſui à Darius crudeliter tractatus, ad is confugio. Itaque urbs, ſuus fides ab ille creditus, Darius prodo.

7. Tarquinius Superbus being baniſhed from Rome, implored the Aſſiſtance of Porſenna King of the Etruſci, who, waging War with the Romans, poſſeſſed himſelf of the Janiculum. Horatius Cocles alone ſuſtained the Aſſaults of the Enemy on the Sublician Bridge for a conſiderable Time, till the Bridge was cut down behind him; then he plunged into the Tiber, and ſwam over ſafe to the Romans, amidſt the Darts of the Enemy. Clælia

Tarquinius Superbus Roma exactus, Porſenna Etruſcus rex auxilium imploro, qui, bellum Romanus illatus, Janiculum occupo. Hoſtis impetus Horatius Cocles tamdiu ſuſtineo in ſublicius pons ſolus, quoad pons à tergum reſcindo. Inde in Tiberis deſilio, atque inter hoſtis telum incolumis ad Romanus trano. Clelia quoque, virgo

lia too, a Roman Lady, one of the Hoſtages, having eluded her Keepers, ſwam over the Tiber, amidſt the Darts of the Hetruſci. Moreover, Mutius Scævola, in order to deliver his Country from the Enemy's Blockade, conveys himſelf into their Camp, and, inſtead of the King, by Miſtake kills his Secretary. Being carried before the King to be examined, he thruſts his Right-hand into the Fire and burns it, and at the ſame Time declares to the King, that 300 Romans had in like Manner taken an Oath to murder him. Whereupon Porſenna, making Peace with the Romans, returned home.

Romanus, unus ex obſes, eluſus cuſtos, Tiberis inter Hetruſcus telum trano. Mutius porrò Scavola, ut patria obſidio hoſtis eximo, in is caſtra ſui inſinuo, per error ſcriba pro rex obtrunco. Ad tribunal rex retractus, dextra faculus injicio, atque exuro, ſimulque rex, trecenti Romanus idem ratio in caput is conjuro, denuncio. Itaque Porſenna, pax cum Romanus factus, domus redeo.

8. After this the Latins made War upon the Romans, under the Conduct of Tarquin's Son-in-law; againſt whom Poſthumius being made Dictator, vanquiſhed them in a memorable Battle at the Lake Regillus. It is ſaid the Gods, particularly Caſtor and Pollux, were preſent in this Battle, and were ſeen to fight on white Horſes, in the Year of the City 257. Gelo at that Time reigned in Syracuſe.

Latinus deinde, dux Tarquinius gener, bellum Romanus infero; contra qui, Poſthumius dictator factus, ad lacus Regillus inſignis pralium vinco. Fero deus, nempe Caſtor & Pollux, hic pralium interſum, & ex albus equus pugno viſus ſum, annus urbs 257. Gelo tum Syracuſa regno.

9. Darius alſo, King of the Perſians, endeavouring to reinſtate Hippias in his Kingdom, made War upon Athens. Miltiades, General of the Athenians, quickly meets him at Marathon, with a ſmall Body of Men. Ten thouſand Athenians encountred two hundred thou-

Darius quoque, Perſa rex, Hippias in priſtinus regnum reſtitue conatus, Athena bellum infero. Miltiades Athenienſis dux ad Marathon cum parvus manus celeriter occurro. Cum ducenti Perſa mille decem Athenienſis mil-

thouſand Perſians. Darius's Army was routed and put to Flight in the Year before the Birth of Chriſt 491.

10. Rome delivered from foreign Enemies, was well nigh ruined by inteſtine Diviſions. The Commons, harraſſed by the Senators and Uſurers, withdraw to the ſacred Mount on the other Side of the Anio; but were appeaſed by the Perſuaſions of Menenius Agrippa, and, upon obtaining the Protection of Tribunes of the People againſt the Patricians, returned into the City.

11. Martius Coriolanus having been forced from the City by the Spite of the Tribunes, went over to the Volſci, and made War upon his Country. He ſo broke the Power of the Romans, that they were obliged to ſue for Peace, by ſending his Mother Veturia to him. Coriolanus yielded to his Mother's Intreaties, and the Volſci were afterwards quite reduced by Spurius Caſſius. But Caſſius, after this elated with his mighty Succeſs, and aiming at Sovereignty, was thrown headlong from the Tarpeian Rock in the Year of the City 268.

12. About the ſame time Ariſtides ſirnamed the Juſt, was baniſhed Athens. But being ſoon reſtored, he aſſiſted Themiſtocles in the Perſian War, by whoſe Intereſt he had been expelled, ſacrificing private Wrongs

le dimico. Darius exercitus fuſus fugatuſque, annus ante Chriſtus natus 491.

Liberatus Roma externus hoſtis, inteſtinus diſcordia penè concido. Plebs, à pater ac fœnerator vexatus, in ſacer mons trans Anio ſecedo: ſed Menenius Agrippa oratio delinio, & Tribunus plebs præſidium adverſus Pater acceptus, in urbs remigro.

Martius Coriolanus, Tribunus invidia ab urbs pulſus, ad Volſcus ſui recipio, & patriæ bellum infero. Romanus opes adeò frango, ut, Veturia mater ad is ablegatus, pax peto cogo. Coriolanus maternus preces cedo, & Volſci poſtea à Spurius Caſſius penitùs debellatus ſum. At Caſſius exinde, magnus ſucceſſus elatus, & regnum affectans, de rupes Tarpeius precipitatus ſum, annus urbs 268.

Sub idem tempus Ariſtides cognomentum Juſtus, Athenæ exulo. Brevi autem reſtitutus, Themiſtocles, qui operæ ejectus ſum, Perſicus bellum adjuvo, privatus

Wrongs to the Good of his Country.

13. At Rome the Fabian Family, to eaſe their Country of Trouble, petitioned for the entire Management of the Veientian War to themſelves. They defeated the Veientes ſeveral Times. Being now victorious, they were almoſt utterly deſtroyed by a Stratagem of the Enemy, above 300 of the Fabii were cut off in one Day.

tus injuria patria condonatus.

Roma Fabius gens, ut patria moleſtia libero, bellum ſui Veientinus ipſe poſco. Veientes ſæpe vinco. Jam victrix ab hoſtis per inſidiæ penè deletus ſum, amplius 300 *Fabii unus dies cado.*

14. Xerxes, the Son of Darius Hyſtaſpis, Heir to his Father's Crown and inveterate Enmity to the Greeks, having built a Bridge of Boats over the Helleſpont, and digged through Mount Athos, invaded Greece with an Army of two Millions of Men. At the Streights of Thermopylæ, Leonidas King of the Spartans, with a handful of Men, made a dreadful Slaughter of his Troops, till ſpent with killing, he fell victorious above Heaps of ſlain Enemies. The Athenians in the mean Time quitting their City, equipped a Fleet of 200 Ships. Accordingly Xerxes having found Athens deſerted, burnt it. But being defeated near Salamis, and put to Flight, by the Contrivance and Courage of Themiſtocles the Athenian Admiral, he ſheer'd off in a Fiſher-boat quite diſmayed, in the Year after the building of Rome 272, and before Chriſt 480.

Xerxes, Darius Hyſtaſpis filius, paternus regnum atque odium in Græcus heres, junctus navis Helleſpontus, Athoſque mons perfoſſus, Græcia cum 2000 *Armatus mille invado. Is Leonidas rex Spartiata parvus manus ad Thermopylæ anguſtiæ maximus infero clades, donec, cædendum deſatigatio, ſuper ſtrages hoſtis corruo victor. Athenienſis interim, relictus urbs, claſſis* 200 *navis adorno. Xerxes igitur Athenæ vacuus nactus, incendo. Cæterùm Themiſtocles Athenienſis dux dolus at virtus ad Salamis victus, fugatuſque, piſcatorius ſcapha trepidus diſcedo, annus poſt Roma conditus* 272, *& ante Chriſtus* 480.

15. The Year following Mar-

Sequens annus, Mar-

do-

Mardonius, who had been left by Xerxes with 300 thouſand Men to proſecute the War, met with a mighty Overthrow at Platæa from the Greeks, under the Conduct of Ariſtides and Pauſanias. In the Reign of Xerxes, flouriſhed Herodotus the Father of Hiſtorians, about 600 Years later than Homer.

donius, qui cum 300 *armatus mille à Xerxes ad perſequendus bellum relictus ſum, magnus ad Platæa calamitas accipio à Gracus, Ariſtides & Pauſanias dux. Xerxes rex, floreo hiſtoria pater Herodotus, annus propè* 600 *junior Homerus.*

16. Quinctius Cincinnatus, called from the Plough by the Romans to the Dictatorſhip delivered the Conſul Minucius, who had been blocked up by the Æqui at Algidum, and cauſed the Enemy to paſs under the Yoke. Cimon alſo, the Son of Miltiades, having with the like good Conduct vanquiſhed the Forces of Xerxes near Cyprus, reſtored the Greek Cities of Aſia to Liberty. Nor was Greece then illuſtrious for its Generals only, but Philoſophers alſo; for the ſame Age produced Heraclitus, Democritus, Anaxagoras, and ſeveral others.

Quinctius Cincinnatus, ab aratrum ad dictatura à Romanus vocatus, Minucius conſul ad Algidum obſeſſus ab Æquus libero, hoſtiſque ſub jugum mitto. Cimon quõque Miltiades filius, Xerxes copiæ ad Cyprus par virtus devictus, Gracus Aſia urbs in libertas aſſero. Nec verò imperator tum, ſed etiam philoſophus, Græciæ floreo; idem enim ætas Heraclitus, Democritus, Anaxagoras, aliuſque complures effundo.

17. At Rome, about 300 Years after the building of the City, inſtead of two Conſuls, Decemviri were created. They compiled a Body of Laws brought over from Greece, and particularly from Athens. Theſe being inſcribed on 12 Tables, were called the Laws of the XII. Tables. Within a few Years, by the Luſt of Appius Claudius, and the Outrages of his Colleagues, the Govern-

Roma, annus poſt urbs conditus circiter 300, *pro duo conſul decemviri creatus. Hic lex è Gracia, ac potiſſimùm Athenæ petitus conſcribo. Hic quoniam tabula duodecim mandatus ſum, lex XII. Tabula appellatus. Pauci annus, propter Appius Claudius libido, collegaque impotentia,*

ment

res

ment reverted to the Conſuls.

18. Artaxerxes Longimanus granted Leave to Nehemiah his Cup-bearer, to rebuild the Walls of Jeruſalem, in the Year before the Birth of Chriſt 445. In the Reign of Artaxerxes, lived the famous Naturaliſts, Empedocles and Parmenides, Hippocrates the Phyſician, Polycletus and Phidias Statuaries, Xeuxis, Parrhaſius and Timantes Painters.

res ad conſul redeo.

Artaxerxes Longimanus Nehemias pincerna ſuus, poteſtas murus Hieroſolyma reficiendum facio, annus ante Chriſtus natus 445. Artaxerxes regnans, Empedocles & Parmenides Phyſicus, Hippocrates medicus, Polycletus & Phidias ſtatuarius, Xeuxis, Parrhaſius & Timantes pictor, clarus ſum.

19. About ſix Years after the Decemviral Power was aboliſhed, Military Tribunes with Conſular Authority began to be created at Rome. The Cenſors too were then firſt made for holding the Cenſus. Cornelius Coſſus a military Tribune, having ſlain Tolumnius King of the Veientes with his own own Hand, next after Romulus, preſented the Spolia Opima to Jupiter Feretrius.

Sex ferè annus poſt ſublatus decemviri poteſtas, tribunus miles conſularis poteſtas Roma creo cœpi. Cenſor quoque tum primùm ad cenſus agendus creatus. Cornelius Coſſus tribunus miles, Tolumnius Veientes rex ſuus manus necatus, ſpolia opimus Jupiter Feretrius, alter ab Romulus, fero.

20. The ſame Year that the Military Tribunes were created at Rome, the Peloponneſian War broke out in Greece, which ſpreading itſelf over all Greece, continued 27 Years. Thucydides, having been forced into Baniſhment by Pericles, the Incendiary of the War, wrote the Hiſtory of it.

Idem annus qui tribunus miles Roma creatus ſum, bellum Peloponneſiacus exardeo in Gracia, qui totus pervagatus Gracia, annus duro 27. Is bellum Thucydides, à Pericles, bellum excitator, in exilium ejectus, hiſtoria mando.

21. A few Years after, the Seat of the War was transferred into Sicily. The Athenians importuned for Aid by the Ca-

Pauci interjectus annus, bellum in Sicilia tranſeo. Athenienſis, Catanenſis opis implorans,

Catanenſes, engaged in a War againſt the Syracuſans, in the Reign of Darius Nothus King of the Perſians. The firſt Attempts of the Athenians in this War were very ſucceſsful, but the Iſſue proved fatal to them. The Generals of the Athenians were Alcibiades, Nicias and Lamachus.

rans, bellum adverſus Syracuſanus ſuſcipio, Darius Nothus rex Perſa. Hic bellum præclarus initium, exitus Athenienſis calamitoſus ſum. Dux Athenienſis ſum Alcibiades, Nicias & Lamachus.

22. But at Athens, the Study of the liberal Arts was in high Repute. Then flouriſhed Ariſtophanes, Cratinus and Eupolis, comic Poets; Sophocles and Euripides tragic Poets: Praxiteles the famous Statuary: Gorgias and other Sophiſts in great Numbers; and Socrates the Father of Philoſophers. But Diagoras denying the Exiſtence of the Gods, was baniſhed from Athens, a Reward being offered by the Government if any one would kill him.

Athenæ autem bonus ars ſtudium vigeo. Ariſtophanes, Cratinus & Eupolis Comicus poeta; Sophocles & Euripides tragicus: Praxiteles ſtatuarius inſignis: Gorgius aliuſque Sophiſta quam plurimus, & Socrates philoſophus parens, tum floreo. Diagoras autem, Deus ſum negans, Athenæ exulo, præmium publicè propoſitus, ſi quis is occido.

23. The Galli Senones during the Reign of Tarquinius Priſcus, having driven out the Tuſcans, had ſeized upon that Part of Italy, which was afterwards called Ciſalpine Gaul. This People, incenſed by Q. Fabius the Ambaſſador of the Roman People, at the Siege of Cluſium, a Town of the Etruſci, turned their Arms againſt the Romans, and, having cut off their Forces at the River Allia, fell upon the City under their Leader Brennus, took and deſtroyed it with Fire and Sword. Rome was burnt in the Year 364 after it was built.

Gallus Seno, Tarquinius Priſcus regnans, Italia pars, qui Gallia Ciſalpinus poſtea dictus ſum, Thuſcus expulſus, occupo. Hic, in oppugnatio Cluſium, Etruſcus oppidum, à Q. Fabius legatus populus Romanus irritatus, in Romanus arma verto, is copiæ ad Allia flumen caſus, urbs Brennus dux invado; captus, ferrum flammaque populor. Romæ incenſus annus poſtquam conditus ſum, 364.

24 About

Con-

24. About those Times, a Calamity of much the like Nature befel Athens. Lysander, General of the Lacedemonians, assisted by the Power of Persia, having vanquished Conon, and brought the Athenians very low, took Athens itself, demolished its Walls, and appointed thirty Commissioners to govern the State, who tyrannizing cruelly over the Citizens, were turned out by Thrasybulus, four Years after the taking of the City, and Athens restored to its Liberty.

Consimilis per id tempus Athenæ casus excipio. Lysander Lacedæmonius dux, opes Persicus adjutus, cum, Conon victus, Atheniensis frango, ipse Athenæ capio, muros diruo, & triginta viri respublica propono; qui in civis crudeliter grassans, à Thrasybulus, quartus post urbs captus annus, ejectus sum, & libertas Athenæ restitutus.

25. About the same Time flourished Ctesias of Cnidus, who, having been taken Prisoner in the War of Cyrus against Artaxerxes Mnemon King of the Persians, was very honourably treated by the King on Account of his Skill in Physick, and wrote the History of the Persians. At the same Time lived Archytas of Tarentum, and likewise Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, Disciples of Socrates.

Sub idem tempus floreo Ctesias Cnidius, qui, bellum Cyrus contra Artaxerxes Mnemon Persa rex captus, propter medendum scientia, magnus in honor ab rex sum habitus, & Persa scribo historia. Idem tempestas Archytas Tarentinus, item que Antisthenes, Aristippus, Xenophon, Plato, Isocrates, Socrates discipulus existo.

26. In these Times flourished several famous Generals; at Athens, Iphicrates, Chabrias, Thrasybulus, and Timotheus; amongst the Thebans, Pelopidas and Epaminondas, a Man of an illustrious Character, not only for military Glory, but likewise for his Skill in Philosophy, and Integrity of Life,

Clarus quoque per idem tempus imperator existo: Athenæ quidem, Iphicrates, Chabrias, Thrasybulus & Timotheus; apud Thebanus, Pelopidas & Epaminondas, vir, non solum res militaris gloria, sed etiam philosophia laus, & vita integritas illustris.

27. At Ca-

27. At Rome Camillus, created Dictator in his abſence, having raiſed an Army, advanced to the City, expelled the Gauls, and utterly deſtroyed their whole Army. Rome within a Year, by the generous Activity of Camillus, was reared up a new. Lucius Sextius, who after a long Diſpute, was the firſt Conſul made from among the Plebeians, put an End to the Creation of military Tribunes. A City Prætor, and two Curule Ædiles were created.

Camillus Roma dictator abſens factus, collectus copia, urbs advenio, Galluſque inde ejicio, & univerſus is exercitus penitus deleo. Roma intra annus Camillus beneficium novus urbs ſto. Lucius Sextius poſt longus certamen primus è plebs conſul factus, finis tribunus miles creandus affero. Prætor Urbanus, & Ædilis Curulis duo creo.

28. Epaminondas having cut off Cleombrotus King of the Lacedemonians, together with his Army at Leuctra, fell in Battle, fighting with great Bravery againſt Ageſilaus, at Mantinea. With him fell the Glory of the Thebans. The martial Character of the Lacedemonians likewiſe died, upon the introducing of Gold, and along with it Avarice, by their General Lyſander.

Epaminondas, Lacedamonius rex Cleombrotus cum exercitus ad Leuctra caſus, ad Mantinea cum Ageſilaus fortiter pugnans cado. Cum is Thebanus virtus occido. Lacedamonius quoque laus bellicus concido, invectus à Lyſander dux cum aurum avaritia.

29. From the Greeks the martial Spirit paſſed to the Carthaginians, who ſubdued Sardinia with their Arms; and, having vanquiſhed Dionyſius Tyrant of Syracuſe, took ſeveral Towns from the Syracuſans. Not long after Dionyſius being killed by his Subjects, left the Sovereignty to his Son Dionyſius: Who being at laſt driven from Syracuſe for his unparalleled Extravagance by Dion the Diſciple of Plato, ſet up a School at Co-

A Gracus ad Carthaginienſis bellicus virtus tranſeo, qui Sardinia arma domo; &, Dionyſius Syracuſa tyrannus ſuperatus, multus Siculus oppidum adimo. Haud ita multò poſt Dionyſius interfectus à ſuus, tyrannis. Dionyſius filius relinquo: is ob ſingularis nequitia demùm à Dion Plato auditor

Corinth; whilſt Iſocrates Demoſthenes's Maſter as yet taught Rhetorick at Athens.

ejectus Syracuſæ, ludus aperio Corinthus; docens etiam tum Athenæ rhetorica Iſocrates magiſter Demoſthenes.

30. The Arts of War in the mean Time were in great Luſtre at Rome. T. Manlius, upon a Challenge in the Gallic War, ſlew a Gaul of prodigious Stature in the Face of both Armies, and was called Torquatus, from the Chain which he took from the Gaul's Neck. Valerius too killed a Gaul of like Size, by the Aſſiſtance of a Crow, who perching on his Helmet, had annoyed his Antagoniſt with his Wings and Beak, and got the Sirname of Corvinus.

Roma interea ars bellicus eniteo. T Manlius, bellum Gallicus Gallus eximius proceritas in oculus uterque exercitus, ex provocatio occido, & ex torquis qui Gallus cervix detraho, Torquatus dictus ſum. Valerius item Gallus par magnitudo obtrunco, corvus præſidium, qui in is galea inſidens, hoſtis ala roſtrumque terreo, & cognomen Corvinus adeptus ſum.

31. Alexander the Great was born at Pella a Town of Macedonia, in the Year after the building of Rome 396, in the 105th Olympiad, and before the Birth of Chriſt 356; his Father Philip King of the Macedonians ſubdued the Illyrians, took ſeveral Cities from the Athenians and other Greeks, and would have made himſelf Maſter of all Greece, had he not been oppoſed by Demoſthenes the Orator. Finally, being created General of Greece for managing the Perſian War, he was ſlain by Pauſanias, whoſe ill Uſage he had neglected to revenge, in the Reign of Ochus King of the Perſians.

Annus poſt Roma conditus 396, Olympias 105. & ante Chriſtus natus 356, in oppidum Macedonia Pella, Alexander Magnus natus ſum; qui pater Philippus rex Macedo Illyrius ſubigo, multus de Athenienſis aliuſque Græcus urbs capio; toruſque Græcia potitus ſum, niſi Demoſthenes Orator adverſarius habeo. Denique ad bellum Perſicus adminiſtrandus Græcia dux creatus, à Pauſanias, qui injuria vindico neglego, interficio, Ochus rex Perſa.

32. In the mean time the War

Samniticus interim bellum

War with the Samnites proved very grievous and laſting. War was declared againſt the Samnites, in favour of the Campani, who had put themſelves under the Protection of the Roman People, and was carried on with various Succeſs. To it was added the War with the Latins, in which War T. Manlius Torquatus the Conſul beheaded his own Son, for engaging the Enemy contrary to Orders. In the ſame War Decius Mus, upon the Roman Troops giving Ground, devoted himſelf for the Army. The Ships of the Antiates, taken during the War, were brought to Rome, and with their Beaks the Gallery in the Forum was adorned; whilſt Diogenes the Cynic and Scholar of Antiſthenes, alſo Ariſtotle, Xenocrates, Speuſippus, Diſciples of Plato, taught in Greece.

33. Alexander the Great, in his Youth, ſtudied under Ariſtotle; while yet very young, he conquered the Thracians and Illyrians, deſtroyed Thebes, and received Athens upon Surrender. After this, ſupported by the confederate Arms of the Greeks and Theſſalians, he paſſes over into Aſia to the Perſian War. He defeats Darius Codomannus King of the Perſians, firſt at Granicus, and a ſecond Time at Iſſus.

34. Moreover, Alexander having taken Tyre, invaded Judea.

bellum exiſto ſanè gravis ac diuturnus. Pro Campanus, qui ſui in fides populus Romanus trado, bellum Samnis indictus, ac variè geſtus ſum. Latinus bellum accedo, qui bellum T. Manlius Torquatus Conſul filius, quòd contra edictum cum hoſtis pugno, ſecuris percutio. Idem bellum Decius Mus, inclinatus acies Romanus, ſui pro exercitus devoveo. Navis Antiates bellum captus, Roma ſubductus ſum, atque is roſtrum ſuggeſtum in Forum exſtructus adorno; Diogenes Cynicus Antiſthenes, Ariſtoteles, Xenocrates, Speuſippus Platò auditor, docens in Gracia.

Alexander Magnus puer Ariſtoteles operà do, adoleſcentulus Illyricus Thraxque perdomo, Theba everto, Athena in deditio accipio. Inde, junctus Theſſalus Gracuſque arma adjutus, ad Perſicus bellum in Aſia trajicio. Darius Coddomannus Perſa rex, primò ad Granicus, iterum ad Iſſus ſupero.

Alexander porrò captus Tyrus, Judæa in-

dea. But being received in a friendly Manner at Jeruſalem by Jaddus the High Prieſt, he he offered Sacrifices in the Temple. Having made himſelf Maſter of Egypt, he builds the City of Alexandria calling it by his own Name. In fine, he paſſes the Euphrates, conquers Darius a third Time at Arbela, and having taken Babylon, transfers the Empire from the Perſians to the Macedonians, in the fourth Year of his Reign, in the 112th Olympiad, in the Year of Rome 421, and before Chriſt 331.

vado. Sed Hieroſolyma ab Jaddus ſummus ſacerdos amicè acceptus, in templum victima immolo. Ægyptus potitus, Alexandria urbs à ſui conditus, ex ſuus nomen appello. Denique, Euphrates transeo, Darius tertiò ad Arbela vinco, &, Babylon captus, imperium à Perſa ad Macedo traduco, annus regnum quartus, Olympias 112, *annus Roma* 421, *& ante Chriſtus* 331.

CHAP. IX.

From the Overthrow of the Perſian Empire, to the Defeat of Perſeus, the laſt Succeſſor of Alexander the Great in Greece, by Æmilius Paulus; when Rome became the Miſtreſs of the World, comprehending 165 *Years.*

1. THE Macedonian Empire being thus erected, Alexander marches into India, and, after conquering many Nations, returns to Babylon, where he died in the 12th Year of his Reign, being 33 Years old, in the Year before the Birth of Chriſt 323. In his Reign flouriſhed the Hiſtorians Theopompus, Megaſthenes and Hecatæus.

Macedonicus imperium ita conſtitutus, Alexander in India pergo, & multus natio devictus, Babylon revertor, ubi annus 33 *natus excedo è vita, annus regnum* 12, *& ante Chriſtus natus* 323. *Is regnans, Theopompus, Megaſthenes & Hecataeus Hiſtoricus floreo.*

2. Upon the Demiſe of Alexander

Alexander mortuus, mul-

lexander many Princes ſtarted up in the Room of one. Ptolemy the Son of Lagus called alſo Ptolemy Soter, reigned in Egypt, Eumenes in Cappadocia, Antigonus in Aſia, Lyſimachus in Thrace, Seleucus at Babylon. Caſſander, having put to Death Alexander's Son and his Mother Olympias, ſeized upon the Kingdom of Macedonia. At the ſame time Menander the comic Poet, Crantor the Diſciple of Xenocrates, and Crates of Diogenes, Epicurus and Zeno the Father of the Stoicks; as alſo Theophraſtus, were in great Reputation.

multus pro unus rex exiſto. Ptolemæus Lagus filius, Ptolemæus Soter etiam dictus, in Ægyptus, Eumenes in Cappadocia, Antigonus in Aſia, Lyſimachus in Thracia, Seleucus Babylon regno. Caſſander, Alexander filius ac mater Olympias interfectus, regnum Macedonia occupo. Idem tempeſtas, Menander comicus poëta, Crantor Xenocrates, & Crates Diogenes diſcipulus, Epicurus & Zeno Stoicus parens; itemque Theophraſtus, nomen habeo.

3. About the Time of Alexander's Death, Appius Claudius the Cenſor paved the Appian Way at Rome. About the ſame Time the Tarentine War was kindled up, occaſioned by their inſulting the Roman Ambaſſadors. In which War the Integrity and Courage of Curius and Fabricius with reſpect to Pyrrhus King of Epire, who had come to the Aſſiſtance of the Tarentines, were remarkably eminent. Papyrius having defeated him in Battle drove him at laſt out of Italy, and forced the Tarentines to ſurrender; about 480 Years after the building of the City.

Roma ſub Alexandri mors, Appius Claudius cenſor, Appius via ſterno. Sub idem tempus bellum Tarentinus, oblegatus populus Romanus violatus, excitatus ſum. Qui bellum adverſus Pyrrhus Epirus rex, qui Tarentinus auxilium venio, Curius & Fabricius integritas ac virtus eniteo. Papyrius denique, Pyrrhus devictus Italia expello, & Tarentinus ad deditio compello; annus ab urbs conditus circiter 480.

4. After the Death of Alexander the Great, the Regal Government continued in Egypt

Poſt mors Alexandri Magnus, per ſpatium ferè 275 annus in Æ-

gypt for the Space of near 275 Years. Ptolemy Soter, the Beginning of whoſe Reign is to be computed from the Year before Chriſt 304, for the Succeſſors of Alexander long diſclaimed the Title of King, ruled 20 Years, Ptolemy Philadelphus 38, Ptolemy Euergetes 25, Ptolemy Philopator 17, Ptolemy Epiphanes 24, Ptolemy Philometor 35, Ptolemy Phyſcon 29, Ptolemy Lathurnus or Soter 36, Alexander 15, Ptolemy Auletes 14, Queen Cleopatra 22.

gyptus regnatur. *Ptolemæus Soter, qui regnum initium ab annus ante Chriſtus* 304 *ſupputandus ſum, Alexander enim ſucceſſor à nomen rex diu abſtineo, annus* 20 *impero, Ptolemæus Philadelphus* 38, *Ptolemæus Euergetes* 25, *Ptolemæus Philopater*, 17, *Ptolemæus Epiphanes* 24, *Ptolemæus Philometor* 35, *Ptolemæus Phyſcon* 29, *Ptolemæus Lathurnus ſive Soter* 36, *Alexander* 15, *Ptolemæus Auletes* 14, *Cleopatra regina* 22.

5. Agathocles the Tyrant of Syracuſe, being beſieged by the Carthaginians, paſſes over privately with his Fleet into Africa: By which Means he drew off the Enemy to the Defence of their own Country. Having made Peace with the Carthaginians, he makes himſelf abſolute Maſter of Sicily. He was ſucceeded by Hiero, who for his great Moderation was honoured with the Title of King by the Syracuſans. He gave Occaſion to the firſt Punic War with the Romans.

Agathocles Syracuſæ tyrannus à Pœnus obſeſſus, occultè cum claſſis trajicio in Africa: Ita hoſtis ad defendendus patria avoco. Pax cum Carthaginienſis factus, Sicilia imperium potior. Hic Hiero ſuccedo, qui propter ſummus moderatio rex à Syracuſanus appellatus ſum. Hic primus bellum Punicus occaſio Romanus do.

6. About 489 Years after the building of the City, the Roman People having ſubdued almoſt all Italy, paſſed over into Sicily, to ſuccour the Mamertini their Allies againſt Hiero and the Carthaginians. Accordingly

Populus Romanus, annus, poſt urbs conditus, circiter 489, *domitus totus pæne Italia, ut Mamertinus ſocius contra Hiero & Carthaginienſis auxilium fero,*

dingly the Romans under their General Appius Claudius, vanquiſhed Hiero, and, having worſted the Carthaginians, received ſeveral Towns of Sicily upon Surrender. After this C. Duilius firſt gained a naval Victory over the Carthaginians. The Seat of the War was immediately carried into Africa, under the Command of Attilius Regulus. He, having taken Tunis, and other Towns of the Carthaginians, laid Siege to Carthage. But being worſted by Xantippus General of the Lacedemonians, who came to the Aſſiſtance of the Carthaginians, he fell into the Hands of his Enemies. Regulus being afterwards ſent to Rome, to negotiate a Peace, adviſed the Romans to make no Peace with the Carthaginians. He himſelf returning to Carthage in conſequence of the Engagements he had come under to the Enemy, was put to Death in the moſt cruel Manner imaginable. Finally the Conſul Lutatius humbled the Power of the Carthaginians in a Sea-fight, and granted them a Peace. The firſt Punic War being ended in the 23d Year, the Temple of Janus was ſhut a ſecond Time. About the ſame Time the Conſul Marcellus, having killed Viridomarus King of the Inſubres with his own Hand, was the third that preſented the Opima Spolia to Jupiter. C. Flaminius the Cenſor paved the Flaminian Way.

ſero, tranſmitto in Sicilia. Romanus igitur, Appius Claudius dux, Hiero vinco. ex, Pœnus proſtigatus, oppidum Sicilia complures in deditio accipio. C. Duilius inde victoria navalis de Pœnus primus reporto. Mox Attilius Regulus imperator, bellum in Africa tranſeo. Is Tunetum aliuſque Pœnus oppidum captus, Carthago obſideo. Verùm à Xantippus Lacedæmonius dux, quò Pœnus ſubſidium venio, victus, in poteſtas hoſtis venio. Roma poſtea Regulus miſſus de pax pertendus, Romanus ſuadeo, ne pax cum Pœnus fio. Ipſe, ne datus hoſtis fides fallo, Carthago reverſus omnis cruciatus neco. Lutatius denique conſul navalis prælium Carthaginienſis opes frango, pax que do. Bellum primus Punicus vigeſimus tertius annus confectus, Janus iterùm clauſus ſum. Per idem tempus Marcellus conſul, Viridomarus Inſubres rex ſuus manus interfectus tertius ſpolium Opimus Jupiter ſero. C. Flaminius cenſor via Flaminius munio.

In

7. In Greece Aratus, Cleanthes, and Chryſippus, Diſciples of Zeno, Arceſilas too, and Demetrius Phalereus the Scholar of Theophraſtus, left illuſtrious Monuments of their Parts and Learning, during the Reign of Ptolemy Philadelphus in Egypt: who by the Help of Demetrius Phalereus, furniſhed the famous Library at Alexandria; and, in order to render it the more complete, procured the ſacred Books from Eleazar the High Prieſt of Jeruſalem, and ſeventy Elders to interprete them into the Greek Tongue. In the mean time the Parthians revolted from the Dominion of the Macedonians. Arſaces was the firſt King of Parthia, from him the other Kings of the Parthians were called Arſacidæ.

In Gratia, Aratus, Cleanthes, & Chryſippus, Zeno auditor, Arceſilas quoque, & Demetrius Phalereus, Theophraſtus diſcipulus, præclarus ingenium ac doctrina monumentum relinquo, regnans in Ægyptus Ptolemæus Philadelphus: qui opera Demetrius Phalereus, celeberrimus Alexandria bibliotheca inſtruo; qui ut ſum cumulatus, ab Eleaſarus ſummus Pontifex Hieroſolyma ſacer liber, & ſenior 70, qui is Græcè interpretor, impetro. Interea Parthus à Macedo imperium deficio. Primus in Parthia regno Arſaces; unde cæter Parthus rex Arſacida dictus.

8. The Tranquillity of Rome, after the firſt Punic War, laſted ſcarce 14 Years. Saguntum, a City in Spain, in Alliance with the Roman People, having been deſtroyed by Annibal the Carthaginian General, gave Riſe to the ſecond Punic War. Annibal, leaving his Brother Aſdrubal in Spain, marches over the Alps into Italy. Cornelius Scipio meets him at Ticinum, but narrowly eſcaped himſelf, with the Loſs of his Army. Flaminius with a more terrible Stroke is cut off with his Army by Annibal at the Lake Thraſymene. Q. Fabius Maximus checked

Roma poſt primus bellum Punicus vix 14 annus requies. Saguntum, urbs in Hiſpania, amicus populus Romanus, ab Annibal Pœnus dux deletus, ſecundus bellum Punicus principium ſum. Annibal, Aſdrubal frater in Hiſpania relictus, per Alpes in Italia deſcendo. Is Cornelius Scipio ad Ticinum occurro, ſed amiſſus exercitus ipſe agrè evado. Flaminius deterior exitus ab Annibal ad lacus Thraſymenus cum exer-

checked the Enemy's Career a little by waving Battle, hence he was called Cunctator. But a ſignal Overthrow was received at Cannæ, a Village of Apulia, by the Raſhneſs of Terentius Varro. So great was the Number of the Slain, that a Buſhel of Gold Rings which had been taken from the Hands of the Roman Knights, was ſent to Carthage. But the following Year, M. Claudius Marcellus fighting a ſucceſsful Battle at Nola, made it appear, that Annibal could be conquered.

exercitus cado. Q. Fabius Maximus hoſtis cunctandum nonnihil reprimo, unde ipſe Cunctator dictus ſum. Sed Terentius Varro temeritas inſignis ad Canna Apulia vicus clades acceptus. Caſus multitudo tantus ſum, ut aureus annulus, qui Romanus eques manus detractus ſum, modius Carthago mitto. At annus ſequens, M. Claudius Marcellus, ad Nola, ſecundus prælium factus, doceo Annibal poſſum ſupero.

9. Hieronymus, the Son of Hiero, King of Syracuſe, had revolted to Annibal. Whereupon the Conſul Marcellus made War upon the Syracuſans, and takes the City of Syracuſe by Surprize in the Night, which had been long defended, no leſs by the Inventions of Archimedes, than the Arms of the Citizens. The Moderation of the Conqueror heightened the Glory of the Conqueſt. He ſpared the City and the Inhabitants. In fine, Lævinus made Sicily the firſt Province of the Roman People.

Hieronymus, Hiero filius, Syracuſa rex, ad Annibal deſciſco. Quare Marcellus conſul Syracuſanus bellum infero, urbs Syracuſa non minùs Archimedes ingenium, quàm civis arma diu defenſus, noctu de improviſo capio. Victoria gloria augeo moderatio victor. Urbs & civis parco. Lævinus denique Sicilia primus populus Romanus provincia facio.

10. Cornelius Scipio yet very young, is ſent into Spain by the Romans. He takes New Carthage, and drives Aſdrubal out of Spain. There too he ſtruck up a League with Maſiniſſa. But Claudius Nero cut off

Cornelius Scipio adhuc adoleſcentulus à Romanus in Hiſpania mitto. Is Carthago novus capio, & Aſdrubal ex Hiſpania fugo. Fœdus quoque ibi cum Ma-

off Asdrubal at the River Metaurus, as he was going into Italy to join Forces with his Brother Annibal. And Scipio passed over into Africa on Design to draw off the Enemy, who still kept fast by Italy. He cuts off Hanno the General of the Carthaginians with his Army, and having conquered Syphax their Ally in Battle, took him Prisoner.

Masiniſſa ferio. At Claudius Nero Aſdrubal in Italia ad conjungendus cum frater Annibal copia veniens, ad Metaurus flumen opprimo. Scipio autem ut harens Italia hoſtis abſtraho, tranſmitto in Africa. Hanno Pœnus dux cum exercitus cado, Syphax is ſocius acies victus, capio.

11. In the 16th Year of the War Annibal was recalled into Africa by the Carthaginians. He encounters Scipio, being defeated makes his Escape from the Battle, and giving up all for lost, flies into Asia. Carthage was entirely subdued in the Year of Rome 552, just 200 Years before the Birth of Christ.

Annibal à Carthaginienſis, annus bellum 16, in Africa revoco. Signum cum Scipio confero, victus è prælium fugio, res deſperatus, in Aſia profugio. Carthago penitus ſubactus, annus poſt Roma conditus 552, ante Chriſtus natus omninò 200.

12. From Africa Scipio got the Sirname of Africanus, being the first that was dignified with the Name of a vanquished Nation. He greatly honoured Ennius the Epic Poet, with whom the Comedians Nævius, Cæcilius, Plautus are reckoned nearly contemporary.

Scipio ex Africa Africanus cognomen deporto, primus nomen devictus à ſui gens nobilitatus. Idem Ennius poëta epicus in honor habeo, qui Nævius, Cacilius, Plautus, comicus, ferè æqualis numero.

13. The Peace with Carthage was succeeded by the Macedonian War, which was undertaken for the Athenians their Allies, and carried on with various Success for ten Years. At last this War was ended by T. Quinctius, by the entire Conquest of Philip King of Ma-

Pax Punicus bellum Macedonicus excipio, qui pro Athenienſis amicus ſuſceptus, per decem annus variè gero. Denique à T. Quinctius, Philippus Macedonia rex debellatus, hic bellum confectus ſum, & Gra-

cia

Macedonia, and Liberty reſtored to all Greece, in the Year of the City 558.

14. After this Antiochus King of Syria and Aſia, made War upon the Romans, at the Inſtigation of Annibal. But Antiochus being defeated both by Sea and Land, by L. Scipio, ſued for Peace which was granted him on theſe Terms, That he ſhould quit all Aſia, and ſurrender up Annibal; who, to prevent his falling into the Hands of his Enemies, ſwallowed Poiſon and died, in the Year of the City 571. From Aſia L. Scipio received the Sirname of Aſiaticus. In thoſe Times Livy the Writer of Tragedies was accounted famous.

15. About the ſame Time, M. Fulvius having taken Ambracia, the Reſidence of Pyrrhus King of the Epirots, conquered the Ætolians. L. Poſthumius Albinus ſubdued the Luſitani, Appius Pulcher the Iſtri, Æmilius Paulus reduced Perſeus King of Macedon, the laſt Succeſſor of Alexander the Great in Greece, and led him in Triumph to Rome, in the Year of the City 586, and before Chriſt 166. Rome now began to be accounted the Miſtreſs of the World.

16. Much about the ſame Time, bloody Wars were carried on in Judea by the Maccabees, againſt Antiochus and De-

cia univerſus libertas reſtitutus, annus ab urbe conditus 558.

Antiochus deinde rex Aſia ac Syria, Annibal impulſus bellum Romanus infero. Verùm à Lucius Scipio terra mareque Antiochus ſuperatus, pax peto, qui hic conditio datus, ut Aſia excedo, & Annibal dedo; qui, ne in hoſtis poteſtas venio, hauſtus venenum interzo, annus urbs 571. L. Scipio ex Aſia cognomen Aſiaticus refero. Hic tempus Livius tragœdia ſcriptor clarus habeo.

Sub idem tempus M. Fulvius, captus Ambracia, Pyrrhus rex Epirota ſedes, Ætolus domo. L. Poſthumius Albinus Luſitanus, Appius Pulcher Iſter ſubigo. Æmilius Paulus, Perſeus Macedonia rex, ultimus in Gracia Alexander Magnus ſucceſſor, debello; atque in triumphus Roma duco; annus urbs 586, & ante Chriſtus 166. Roma jam terra orbis domina habeo cœpi.

Idem ferè tempus, atrox bellum in Judæa, à Machabæus, contra Antiochus &

De-

Demetrius, with various Success.

Demetrius, variè gestus sum.

CHAP. X.

From the Defeat of Perseus, to the Birth of CHRIST, *or the Beginning of the Christian Æra, including* 167 *Years.*

1. THE Carthaginians disregarding Treaties, and making War upon Masiniſſa, gave Occaſion to the third Punic War. Wherefore, by the Perſuaſion of M. Cato a War is commenced againſt them. At laſt, being quite vanquiſhed in the fourth Year of it by P. Scipio, they ſurrendred themſelves at Diſcretion. Carthage was levelled with the Ground, after it had ſtood above 700 Years, in the Year from the building of Rome 607. The ſame Scipio made Panætius the Philoſopher, Polybius the Hiſtorian, Terence the comic Poet, his intimate Friends. Theſe Gentlemen in their old Age were ſucceeded by Pacuvius and Accius tragic Poets, and Ariſtarchus the Grammarian.

Carthaginienſis, neglectus fœdus, bellumque Maſiniſſa illatus, tertius bellum Punicus occaſio do. Itaque is, ſuaſor M. Cato, bellum infero. Quartus demùm annus à P. Scipio debellatus, deditio facio. Carthago ſolum aquo, cùm jam ſto annus amplius ſeptingenti, annus à Roma conditus 607. *Idem Scipio Panatius Philoſophus, Polybius hiſtoricus, Terentius comicus poëta, familiaris habeo. Hic ſenex ſuccedo, Pacuvius & Accius tragicus poëta, & Ariſtarchus grammaticus.*

2. About theſe Times the Corinthians had beat the Ambaſſadors of the Roman People, and engaged the Achæans to join them as Confederates in the War. Whereupon L. Mummius the Conſul, having received

Corinthius ſub is tempus legatus populus Romanus pulſo, & Achæus ſui bellum ſocius adjungo. Itaque L. Mummius conſul, Achaia in deditio acceptus, Corinthus

ceived Achaia upon Surrender, deſtroyed Corinth, in the Year of Rome 608. About the ſame Time Q. Fabius in a great Meaſure recovered Luſitania, which had been ſeized upon by Viriatus the Robber. P. Scipio too, 14 Years after the Deſtruction of Carthage, razed Numantia in Spain with the ſame Army which had before been often routed by the Numantians. Of ſuch Importance was a General and Diſcipline.

3. A bloody Sedition in the mean Time broke out at Rome. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus embroiled the State, by preferring the Agrarian Law, forbidding any Perſon to poſſeſs above 500 Acres of Land. Whereupon he was killed in the Capitol by Scipio Naſica. And not long after his Brother, C. Gracchus, attempting the ſame, was ſlain by L. Opimius the Conſul, and together with him Fulvius Flaccus a Gentleman of Conſular Dignity. About the ſame Time Attalus King of Phrygia dying, made the Roman People his Heir, in the Year of the City 621.

4. One Eunus a Syrian, having broke Priſon in Sicily, and drawn together a vaſt Multitude of Slaves from the Country, gave the Roman Commanders ſeveral great Overthrows. At laſt he was routed by P. Rupilius the Conſul, in the Year of the City 622; then flouriſhed

rinthus deleo, annus Roma 608. *Per idem tempus Q. Fabius Luſitania, à Viriatus latro occupatus, magnus ex pars recipio. P. Scipio quoque, decimus quartus annus poſt Carthago everſus, Numantia in Hiſpania everto idem exercitus, qui à Numantinus ſæpiùs fugatus antea ſum. Tantum valeo dux & diſciplina.*

Roma interea atrox ſeditio ortus ſum. Tib. Sempronius Gracchus, Agrarius lex latus, ne quis amplius quingenti ager jugerum poſſideo, reſpublica turbo. Itaque à Scipio Naſica in Capitolium cædo. Nec multò poſt, C. Gracchus frater, idem conatus, à L. Opimius Conſul obtrunco, & unà cum is Fulvius Flaccus conſularis. Per idem tempus Attalus rex Phrygia moriens, populus Romanus inſtituo heres, annus urbs 621.

Eunus quidam Syrus, effractus in Siciliæ ergaſtulum, contractuſque agreſtis ſervitium ingens manus, clades Imperator Romanus magnus & multus infero. Ad ultimum, à P. Rupilius conſul, pro-

flouriſhed Lucilius the Satyriſt.

fligatus ſum, annus urbis 622; vigens ſatyricus poëta Lucilius.

5. After this the Jugurthine War broke out. Jugurtha King of Numidia, and Grandſon of Maſiniſſa, had diſpoſſeſſed his Brothers, the Sons of Micipſa, of their Kingdom. The latter implored the Protection of the Roman People. Accordingly War is waged with Jugurtha, who being at laſt driven from his Dominions by C. Marius, fled to Bocchus King of Mauritania; by him he was delivered up bound to L. Sylla, Marius's Queſtor, much about the ſame Time that Cicero was born, in the Year after the building of the City 649. Marius continuing ſeveral Years in the Conſulſhip, cut off the Cimbri, Teutones, and other barbarous Nations, who were breaking in upon Italy.

Jugurthinus bellum inde exortus ſum. Jugurtha Numidia rex, Maſiniſſa nepos, frater, Micipſa filius, regnum ejicio. Hic populus Romanus fides imploro. Itaque Jugurtha bellum infero, qui denique regnum pulſus à C. Marius, ad Bocchus Mauritania rex confugio; ab is L. Sylla Quaſtor Marius vinctus trado, idem ferè tempus, qui natus ſum Cicero, annus poſt urbs conditus 649. Marius, continuatus per complures annus conſulatus, Cimbri, Teutones, aliuſque barbarus natio, in Italia irrumpens, deleo.

6. In the mean Time freſh Diſturbances broke out at Rome. Saturninus a Tribune of the People, a turbulent Fellow, exaſperated the Senate againſt him, by forcibly paſſing the Agrarian Law. Whereupon he was murdered in a Concourſe of the Patricians ruſhing upon him. Soon after Livius Druſus, attempting the ſame Thing with a greater Power, was aſſaſſinated at his own Houſe.

Novus interim turba Roma exortus ſum. Saturninus tribunus plebs, homo turbulentus, agrarius lex per vis latus, ſenatus in ſui concito. Itaque concurſus in is optimates factus, neco. Idem paulò poſt Livius Druſus major opes conatus, domus ſuus occiſus ſum.

7. After this the ſocial War was lighted up in Italy. The

Socialis deinde bellum ardeo cœpi Italia.

Marſi,

Marſi,

Marſi, Picentes, Peligni, Samnites, Lucani, and other Nations of Italy, finding they could not obtain the Freedom of the City by gentle Methods, endeavoured to compaſs it by Force of Arms. At laſt being conquered by Cn. Pompey and other Commanders, they ſued for Peace. Together with the Peace the Freedom of the City was ſpontaneouſly conferred on them. About the ſame Time Ariſtobulus the High-Prieſt received the Enſigns of Royalty in Judea, almoſt 482 Years after Zedekiah the laſt King of Judæa.

8. Mithridates King of Pontus had diſpoſſeſſed Ariobarzanes King of Cappadocia, and Nicomedes King of Bithynia, Allies of the Roman People, of their reſpective Kingdoms. War was declared againſt him under the Conduct of Sylla. Upon this a civil War was kindled up in Italy: C. Marius envying Sylla, his old Lieutenant, ſo large a Field of Glory, brought it about by Means of Sulpitius a Tribune of the People, that the Management of the War was committed to himſelf. Upon this Head, Marius being forced from the City by Sylla, withdrew into Africa. Sylla marching into Aſia, fought with great Succeſs againſt Mithridates. He recovered Bithynia, Cappadocia and Aſia in the Year of the City 665.

Marſi, Picentes, Peligni, Samnites, Lucani, aliuſque populus Italiæ, cum civitas impetro non poſſum, arma extorqueo tento. Denique à Cn. Pompeius aliuſque imperator domitus, pax peto. Civitas ultrò cum pax datus. In Judæa per idem tempus Ariſtobulus Pontifex Maximus, regius inſigne accipio, annus poſt Zedechias ultimus Judæa rex propè 482.

Mithridates rex Pontus, Ariobarzanes Cappadocia, & Nicomedes Bithynia, rex, amicus populus Romanus, regnum ſuus exturbo. In bellum indictus, dux L. Sylla. Ex is civilis bellum in Italia excitatus ſum: C. Marius, tantus gloria ſeges Sylla, legatus olim ſuus, invidens, ago per Sulpitius tribunus plebs, ut is bellum ſui mando. Is ob res Marius urbs pulſus à Sylla, ſecedo in Africa. Sylla in Aſia profectus adverſus Mithridates benè pugno. Bithynia, Cappadocia, Aſia, recipio, annus urbs 665.

9. Marius, in the mean Time, by the Aſſiſtance of L. Cinna the Conſul, breaks into Rome with an Army. Sylla brings over his victorious Forces out of Aſia, and having vanquiſhed Marius's Party, fills the City and Italy with Slaughter and Bloodſhed, the Proſcription of Citizens being then firſt ſet on Foot. Sylla, about four Years after, conſumed of the louſy Diſeaſe, died in the Year of the City 676.

Interea Marius, L. Cinna conſul adjuvans, Roma cum copiæ irrumpo. Sylla victor exercitus ex Aſia tranſporto, &, profligatus Marianus pars, urbs & Italia ſtrages compleo, proſcriptio civis tum primùm inductus. Sylla, quatuor exinde circiter annus, pedicularis morbus confectus, intereo, annus urbs 676.

10. Sertorius a General of the Marian Faction, had ſeized upon Spain, and concluded an Alliance with Mithridates. Q. Metellus, and Cn. Pompey waged war againſt him with various Succeſs. At laſt Sertorius being murdered by his own Men, Spain was recovered in the Year of the City 679.

Sertorius, Marianus pars dux, Hiſpania occupo, ſocietaſque cum Mithridates coëo. Contra hic Q. Metellus & Cn. Pompeius varius eventus pugno. Sertorius demùm à ſuus occiſus, Hiſpania recipio, annus urbs 679.

11. At the ſame Time Slaves and Pirates raiſed Diſturbances. One Spartacus, with above 70 Gladiators, having made his Eſcape from a fencing School at Capua, and drawn together a numerous Body of Forces, routed the Roman Armies ſeveral Times. At laſt he was cut off by M. Craſſus. And Cn. Pompey, afterwards called Pompey the Great, ſubdued the Pirates, who, at the Inſtigation of Mithridates, infeſted the Seas, in the Year of the City 684.

Servus ac pirata idem tempeſtas turba commoveo. Spartacus cum amplius 70 *gladiator Capua ludus elapſus, magnus copiæ contractus, Romanus exercitus non ſemel fundo. Ad extremum à M. Craſſus opprimo. Pirata quoque, qui à Mithridates ſolicitatus mare infeſto, Cn. Pompeius, poſtea Pompeius Magnus dictus, perdomo, annus urbs* 684.

12. Mithridates having been reinforced with freſh Succours, re-

Mithridates novus copiæ inſtructus, bellum in

renewed the War in Aſia. Lucullus, after he had brought him very low by ſeveral Battles, hemmed him in within Pontus. At the ſame Time Metellus, having reduced the Iſland of Crete under the Dominion of the Roman People, was named Creticus. After this Cn. Pompey ſtripped Mithridates of his Kingdom, and admitted Tigranes, his Confederate in the War, to a Surrender; taking from him Syria and Phœnicia. He reduced Pontus into the Form of a Province, in the Year of the City 691.

13. Ariſtobulus and Hyrcanus, the Sons of Alexander King of the Jews, diſputing about the Succeſſion to the Crown, Pompey came into Judæa in the Character of an Umpire, to decide their Differences: But being provoked by Ariſtobulus, he takes Jeruſalem by Storm, demoliſhes the Walls, entred the holy Receſſes of the Temple, but meddled with nothing ſacred. He made Judæa tributary to the Roman People, and carried Ariſtobulus with him to Rome, in the Year before Chriſt 63. Cæſar Auguſtus was likewiſe born this Year.

14. Whilſt the Roman Empire was extending itſelf over all Aſia; Rome itſelf was well nigh ruined by an inteſtine War. L. Catiline having raiſed an Army in Etruria, had entred into a Conſpiracy with Lentulus

in Aſia renovo. Is Lucullus multus prælium fractus, in Pontus compello. Idem tempus Metellus, Creta inſula in ditio populus Romanus redactus, Creticus appellatus ſum. Cn. inde Pompeius Mithridates regnum ſpolio, Tigranes bellum ſocius in deditio accipio; iſque Syria ac Phœnice adimo. Pontus in provincia forma redigo, annus urbs 691.

Pompeius, Ariſtobulus & Hyrcanus, Alexander rex Judæus filius, de regnum diſſidens, in Judæa ad is controverſia tollendus arbiter venio: ſed ab Ariſtobulus irritatus, Hieroſolyma vis capio, murus diruo, in templum adytum ingreſſus, ſacer nihil attingo. Judæa ſtipendiarius populus Romanus facio, Ariſtobulus ſui cum Roma duco, annus ante Chriſtus 63. *Hic quoque annus Cæſar Auguſtus natus ſum.*

Dum imperium Romanus totus Aſia propago, Roma ipſe inteſtinus bellum pœnè deletus ſum. L. Catilina, exercitus in Etruria comparatus, cum

lus the Prætor, Cethegus and other Senators, to maſſacre the Conſuls and the Senate, and ſet Fire to the City. This Conſpiracy was diſcovered and cruſhed by M. Tullius Cicero the Conſul, and Catiline cut off with his Army by C. Antonius, in the Year of the City 691. Cicero three Years after was forced into Baniſhment by P. Clodius, for having put to Death the Conſpirators. But within 16 Months, he was recalled with great Glory. The ſame Man was highly illuſtrious for his Eloquence; whilſt M. Varro the Philologiſt, Salluſt the Hiſtorian, Lucretius and Catullus Poets, were much eſteemed at Rome.

Lentulus prætor, Cethegus, aliuſque ſenator, de cædes conſul ac ſenatus, deque inflammandus urbs, conjuro. Is conjuratio à M. Tullius Cicero conſul pateſactus & oppreſſus ſum, Catilina à C. Antonius cum exercitus cæſus, annus urbs 691. Cicero triennium poſt à P. Clodius, ob ſupplicium conjuratus, ejicio in exilium. Sed menſis 16 ſummus cum gloria reduco. Idem eloquentia gloria floreo, cum M. Varro Philologus, Salluſtius hiſtoricus, Lucretius & Catullus poëta, Roma in honor ſum.

15, About the ſame Time C. Julius Cæſar attached Cn. Pompey to his Intereſt by Marriage, having taken to Wife his Daughter Julia. He won over M. Craſſus to himſelf and to Pompey: A Combination of three leading Men being thus formed, the Province of Gaul is decreed to Cæſar, Spain to Pompey, and the Management of the Parthian War committed to Craſſus.

Sub idem tempus C. Julius Cæſar, Cn. Pompeius, Julia filia in matrimonium acceptus, affinitas ſui devincio. M. Craſſus, & Pompeius, & ſui concilio: tres princeps conſpiratio ſic factus, Cæſar Gallia, Pompeius Hiſpania decerno, Craſſus bellum Parthicus mando.

16. Craſſus marching into Aſia, plundered the Temple of Jeruſalem of its ſacred Treaſure, fought the Parthians to great Diſadvantage, and loſt his Army, together with his Son. At laſt he himſelf being tre-

Craſſus in Aſia profectus, templum Hieroſolymitanus ſacer pecunia ſpolio, adverſus Parthus malè pugno, exercitus cum filius amitto. Demùm ipſe per

trepanned under Pretence of an Interview, is ſlain by the Enemy.

17. But Cæſar conſtrained the Helvetii to return into their Country, overthrew Arioviſtus King of the Germans, the Diſturber of Gaul; ſubdued the Aquitani, Gauls and Belgæ; and conquered Germany and Britain. Mean while his Wife Julia dying, Cæſar's Power appeared to Pompey and the Senate, exorbitant and dangerous to the State, wherefore he is ordered to disband his Army. From thoſe Beginnings broke out the civil War, about 705 Years after the building of the City.

18. Cæſar marches with an hoſtile Army to Rome, enters the City that had been abandoned by the Nobility, cauſes himſelf to be declared Dictator, and pillages the Treaſury. After this having forced Pompey out of Italy, he drove his Lieutenants Afranius and Petreius out of Spain, and returns again to Rome. He paſſed over immediately into Greece, ſtill proſecuting the War againſt Pompey. The Seat of the War being carried to Pharſalia, Pompey reſolves to reduce Cæſar rather by Famine, intercepting his Proviſions, than by fighting him. But conſtrained by the preſſing Inſtances of the Nobility, he engaged the Enemy,

per ſpecies colloquium ab hoſtis circumventus, occido.

Cæſar autem Helvetius in patria ſuus compello, Arioviſtus Germanus rex, vexator Gallia, profligo; Aquitanus, Gallus & Belga ſubigo; Germania quoque & Britannia domo. Uxor Julia interim mortuus, Cæſar potentia nimius & periculoſus reſpublica, Pompeius & ſenatus viſus ſum, itaque exercitus dimitto jubeo. Ex hicce initium coortus ſum bellum civilis, annus poſt urbs conditus circiter 705.

Cæſar infeſtus Roma agmen contendo, in urbs nobilitas vacuus ingreſſus, ſui dictator dicendus curo, ærarium compilo. Inde Pompeius Italia pulſus, Afranius & Petreius is legatus expello Hiſpania, ac Roma denuò revertor. Mox Pompeius bellum perſequens, tranſmitto in Gracia. Bellum ad Pharſalia delatus, Pompeius, intercluſus commeatus Cæſar, fames potius, quàm ferrum, vinco ſtatuo. Sed nobilitas vox coactus, cum hoſtis conſligo, amiſſuſque exercitus

Enemy, and being defeated, makes his Eſcape with the Loſs of his Army. Pompey going into Egypt, is ſlain by the Order of King Ptolemy, to whom he fled for Protection, in the 58th Year of his Age.

citus victus auſugio. Pompeius in Ægyptus profectus, Ptolemaus rex, ad qui confugio, juſſu neco, annus ætas quinquageſimus octavus.

19. Cæſar arrived at Alexandria in Purſuit of Pompey, and as he was endeavouring to ſettle the Differences betwixt Ptolemy and his Siſter Cleopatra, had like to have been cut off by that King, but he ſet Fire to his Fleet, to prevent its falling into the Hands of his Enemies. By which Flames that famous Library of Alexandria, collected by Ptolemy Philadelphus, was burnt down. But at length, after the Conqueſt and Death of Ptolemy, he delivers up the Kingdom to Cleopatra.

Cæſar Pompeius ſecutus, Alexandria appello, & cùm Ptolemaus atque Cleopatra is ſoror controverſia compono conor, ab idem rex panè oppreſſus ſum. Sed claſſis ſuus, ne venio in hoſtis poteſtas, incendo. Qui incendium, nobiliſſimus ille Alexandria bibliotheca, à Ptolemaus Philadelphus inſtructus, conflagro. At victus tandem extinctuſque Ptolemaus, regnum Cleopatra trado.

20. After this he vanquiſhed Pharnaces the Son of Mithridates, who had broke in upon the Territories of the Roman People, at one Puſh; ſo that he ſeemed to have conquered the Enemy almoſt before he ſaw them. Then he ſubdued Juba King of Mauritania, who, at the Perſuaſion of Scipio and Cato, was renewing the Civil War in Africa. Cato, that he might not fall into the Hands of Cæſar, diſpatches himſelf at Utica, whence he has been called Uticenſis.

Pharnaces inde Mithridates filius, qui in populus Romanus finis irrumpo, primus impetus debello, propè ut antè vinco hoſtis, quàm video, videor. Juba deinde Mauritania rex, Scipio & Cato auctor, civilis bellum in Africa inſtaurans devinco. Cato, ne in poteſtas Cæſar venio, Utica mors ſui ipſe conſciſco, ex qui Uticenſis ſum appellatus.

21. In the mean Time War was levied in Spain by Cneius and Sextus the Sons of Pompey

Interea in Hiſpania, à Cneius & Sextus Pompeius magnus filius bel-

pey the Great. Cæſar goes thither with his Army, comes to a general Action, overthrows the Pompeys at Munda a City of Spain. Cneius was ſlain in a Tower, to which he had fled.

bellum apparo. Eò Cæſar cum exercitus contendo, acies decerno; Pompeius ad Munda Hiſpania urbs vinco. Cneius in turris, quò confugio, occido.

22. The Republican Government being thus ſubverted, Cæſar was declared perpetual Dictator by the Senate. He reformed the Year by intercalary Days, according to the Judgment of Aſtronomers, and called the Month Quintilis, from his own Name, July. After this, being elated with Pride, he began to ſlight the Senate, and aſpire to ſovereign Power. Wherefore, in the fifth Year of his Dictatorſhip, he was ſlain in the Senate-houſe, by Brutus, Caſſius, and the other Conſpirators, being diſpatched by three and twenty Wounds, in the Year of the City 710, and before Chriſt 42.

Reſpublica ſic oppreſſus, Cæſar dictator perpetuus à ſenatus decretus ſum. Annus, de Mathematicus ſententia, intercalatus dies corrigo, Quintilis menſis ſuus nomen Julius appello. Proinde inſolentia elatus, ſenatus contemno, ac regnum affecto cœpi. Ergo quintus dictatura annus, à Brutus, Caſſius, caterque conjuratus, in curia 23 vulnus confectus, intereo, annus urbs 710, & ante Chriſtus 42.

23. M. Anthony the Conſul, ſtirring up the People at Cæſar's Funeral againſt the Deliverers of their Country, threw all into Confuſion; he overawed the Senate by an armed Force, and ſeized upon Ciſalpine Gaul: Whereupon War is reſolved on againſt him by the Senate, at the Perſuaſion of Cicero. The Conſuls Hirtius and Panſa, as likewiſe C. Octavius, Julius Cæſar's Heir, and his Siſter's Grandſon, advanced to Mutina, at the Head of

M. Antonius conſul, in funus Cæſar plebs in patria liberator concitatus, turbo omnis; arma ſenatus opprimo, Gallia Ciſalpinus invado. Itaque bellum contra is à ſenatus, Cicero auctor, decerno. Hirtius & Panſa conſul, itemque Octavius, Julius Cæſar, ſoror nepos ac heres, cum tres exercitus ad Mutina proficiſcor, & ſignum cum-

of three Armies, and, coming to an Engagement with Anthony, obtained the Victory.

24. That Victory cost the Roman People dear. The Conſuls being ſlain, the three Armies ſubjected themſelves to the Command of Octavius alone, who marching his Forces to Rome, procured himſelf the Conſulate from the Senate by main Force; being a Youth about 20 Years of Age. Anthony mean time had fled into Tranſalpine Gaul to M. Lepidus Maſter of the Horſe, and clapped up a Treaty with him. Octavius created Commander in chief by the Senate in the War againſt Anthony and Lepidus, betrays his Truſt, and enters into an Aſſociation with both.

25. Accordingly the Triumvirate being formed, 130 Senators were proſcribed by the Triumviri, in the Number of whom was Cicero. By theſe three Men too, the Globe of the Earth was divided, as if it had been their patrimonial Eſtate. The Eaſt and Greece fell to Anthony, Africa to Lepidus, Italy and the Weſt to Octavius. Sicily was allotted to Sextus Pompey, who was Maſter of a very powerful Fleet; then flouriſhed Diodorus Siculus the Hiſtorian.

26. Octavius having been adopted into the Family of Cæſar, was called Cæſar Octavianus. Octavianus and Anthony

cum Antonius collatus, victoria refero.

Magnum is victoria populus Romanus ſto. Conſul occiſus exercitus tres unus Octavius pareo, qui, copia Roma adductus, conſulatus à ſenatus, adoleſcens annus 20 natus, extorqueo. Antonius interim in Gallia Tranſalpinus ad M. Lepidus magiſter eques confugio, & cum is ſocietas ineo. Octavius, bellum contra Antonius & Lepidus à ſenatus præpoſitus, fides prodo, amicitiaque cum uterque jungo.

Triumviratus igitur inſtitutus, 130 Senator à triumviri proſcriptus, ex qui numerus Cicero ſum. Orbis terra quaſi patrimonium à triumviri quoque diviſus: oriens & Gracia Antonius, Africa Lepidus, Italia & occidens Octavius obvenio. Sextus Pompeius, qui claſſis plurimum valeo, Sicilia aſſignatus ſum; Diodorus Siculus hiſtoricus tum vigens.

Octavius in familia Cæſar adoptatus, Cæſar Octavianus dictus ſum. Octavianus & Antonius

ny now publickly declaring themſelves the Avengers of Cæſar the Dictator, began to levy War againſt M. Brutus and C. Caſſius. A Battle was fought at Philippi, a City of Theſſaly. Brutus and Caſſius being defeated, laid violent Hands on themſelves. Sextus Pompey warring againſt Octavianus, was vanquiſhed in a Sea-fight by his Admiral M. Agrippa, and fled into Aſia, where he died ſoon after, in the Reign of Herod King of Judæa.

27. Anthony having divorced Octavia the Siſter of Cæſar Octavianus, had married Cleopatra Queen of Egypt, and, in order to make her Miſtreſs of the World, made War upon Octavianus: A naval Engagement enſuing at Actium, Octavianus gained the Victory, and purſuing the Enemy, laid Siege to Alexandria. Anthony thinking his Affairs deſperate, diſpatches himſelf; Cleopatra imitating him, died by the Poiſon of an Aſp, in the Year of the City 724.

28. Cæſar Octavianus, in the 12th Year after the Triumvirate was ſet on Foot, being now Lord of the World, had the Title of Auguſtus beſtowed on him by the Senate. He gave his Name to the Month of Auguſt, which before was called Sextilis. Having procured

nius ſui Cæſar dictator ultor nunc profitens, M. Brutus & C. Caſſius bellum perſequor cœpi. Ad Philippi Theſſalia urbs pugnatur. Brutus & Caſſius victus, manus ſui affero. Sextus Pompeius cum Octavianus contendens, à M. Agrippa is dux navalis prælium ſuperatus, in Aſia profugio, ubi paulo poſt mors obeo, Herodes rex Judæa.

Antonius, Octavia Cæſar Octavianus ſoror repudiatus, Cleopatra Ægyptus Regina in matrimonium duco, qui ut orbis terra domina conſtituo, Octavianus bellum infero: commiſſus apud Actium prælium navalis, Octavianus victoria pario, & hoſtis inſecutus, Alexandria obſideo. Antonius, res deſperatus, ſui manus affero; is imitatus Cleopatra, aſpis venenum intereo, annus urbs 724.

Cæſar Octavianus, annus poſt triumviratus inſtitutus 12, res potitus, Auguſtus à ſenatus appellatus ſum. Auguſtus menſis, qui antea Sextilis dico, nomen do. Pax terra mareque partus, Janus

tertiò

cured Peace by Sea and Land, he ſhut the Temple of Janus for the third Time. He had an affectionate Regard for the Poets, Virgil and Horace, ſhewed a great Eſteem for the Hiſtorians T. Livy and Strabo. He baniſhed Ovid into Pontus. Their Contemporaries were Quintus Curtius the Hiſtorian, Tibullus and Propertius Poets. Cæſar Auguſtus reigned 12 Years in Conjunction with the Triumviri, and 44 alone. He died at Nola, leaving Rome, as he himſelf boaſted, reared of Marble inſtead of Bricks.

29. In the Year of the World 4004, in the Year of Rome 752, in the 194th Olympiad, and 15 Years before the Death of Auguſtus, JESUS CHRIST, the eternal Son of God, was born of the Virgin Mary, ſent from Heaven to expiate the divine Wrath, who, at 33 Years of Age, being crucified by the Jews, made an Atonement for the Sins of Men with his own Blood, in the 18th Year of the Reign of Tiberius Cæſar.

tertiò claudo. Virgilius & Horatius poëta complexus ſum. T. Livius & Strabo hiſtoricus in honor habeo. Ovidius in Pontus relego. Hic æqualis Q. Curtius hiſtoricus, Tibullus ac Propertius poëta ſum. Cæſar Auguſtus annus regno cum triumviri 12. ſolus 44. Mors obeo Nola, Roma ut ipſe glorior, è lateritius marmoreus relinquens.

Annus mundus 4004, *annus Roma* 752, *olympias* 194, *& annus ante exceſſus Auguſtus* 15, *JESUS CHRISTUS, æternus Deus filius, è Maria virgo editus ſum, è cœlum miſſus piaculum cœleſtis iræ, qui* 33 *annus natus, à Judæus in crux actus, ſuus ſanguis ſcelus humanus luo, annus imperium Tiberius Cæſar* 18.

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